

THE TIMES 1785-1985 Tomorrow

Growth industry Spring special: getting to grips with the garden

Clock watching Grandfather clocks - among others - go forward this weekend

Vanity fair Philip Howard urges a fair deal for "vain" peacocks

National line-up Your guide to the Aintree Grand National

Portfolio

There were two winners in the Times Portfolio competition yesterday. Mrs Jan Dyson of Bielefeld, West Germany, and Mr Sydney Cole of Hounslow, Middlesex, each received £1,000. Another £2,000 can be won today. Portfolio list, page 20; how to play, information service, back page.

Tomorrow, £22,000 can be won; £20,000 in the weekly competition and £2,000 in the daily.

Move for new talks on teachers

A possible breakthrough in the teacher's dispute was in sight last night when the education committee of Wakefield West Yorkshire, voted for talks to reopen with teacher unions.

The Labour-controlled committee will now try to get the support of other local authorities to requisition a meeting of the Burnham Committee which negotiates teachers' pay.

Merit money, page 2

Youth held over death on train

A youth aged 16 was arrested in Glasgow in connection with the death of Mrs Janet Maddocks, a Birmingham social worker, Northampton Police said last night.

MX victory

President Reagan won final congressional approval yesterday for spending \$1.5 billion on production of 21 more MX missiles. The House of Representatives voted 217-210 for the missile.

The Times

We apologise to readers who did not get a copy of The Times yesterday, or who did not receive their usual edition. This was due to mechanical breakdown.

Eye to future

Opticians greeted the abolition of their monopoly by announcing a range of services to ensure people's optical health does not suffer.

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(SPECIAL REPORT)

Sheffield has been a major steel centre since the 1700s, but now its industrial face is changing. A Special Report looks at how it is forging a new reputation.

Pages 17-19

Leader page 15

Letters On GLC contracts, from Mr M F Stonefrost; jobless youth, from the Rev D Reeves; European summit: Employment, from Mr J. H. Jones; The "Star Wars" reality: How's space signals; the ambivalent friends of Israel; Londoners and crime; Peru's missing children; Living with success.

Obituary, page 16

Dr Basil Kassinis, Mr Clifford Ellis

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# Employment White Paper attacked as empty of ideas

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

The Government published its long-heralded White Paper on stimulating employment yesterday, to angry complaints that the document was purposeless and empty.

Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Employment, who has presided over the document's gestation in Cabinet committee since last summer, agreed that it contained no suggestion of new funding or any initiative that had not been announced in the Budget.

MPs in all parties observed that there was little in the phraseology that had not been familiar for some years.

Nr Neil Kinnock, Labour Party leader, compared it unfavourably with the White Paper on employment policy in 1944, written by Lord Keynes, the objective of which, he said, was to discover ways of managing the economy out of slump by sustaining high employment.

The purpose of yesterday's document, he said, was "to attempt to find an alibi for a policy whose deliberate purpose is the shrinkage of the manufacturing base and of employment opportunities."

The Social Democrats' employment spokesman, Mr Michael Hancock, MP for Portsmouth South, said the White Paper was a hollow gimmick, offering no hope or compassion. "Mr King has told us the Government is doing all it can."

Mr King, who was criticised by Opposition MPs for not volunteering a Commons statement and submitting to questions, said at a press conference that the document, which bore the names of seven Cabinet ministers as co-sponsors, was "not something for a quick news item", but a useful source and reference book.

He said there was surprising ignorance about the employment situation, and the document was intended to present the facts in readable form and to put the Government's strategy in context.

Its most important message was its title, *The Challenge for the Nation*. Government could not do what the nation would not.

The White Paper reviews the changing pattern and distribution of employment in Britain; describes the need for the whole community to respond to change; admits that the Government has a role; and catalogues in an appendix, about 80 "achievements" of the Government, since 1979, which have been directed to creating a sound financial framework and improved working of the markets, in particular that of labour.

The labour market is described as the weak link.

"To think of workers as part

Way opened for pay talks

Miners poised to end overtime ban

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

The national overtime ban in the mining industry seems certain to be called off next week after the executive of the National Union of Mineworkers yesterday signalled an end to the 17-month dispute.

A special delegate conference on Tuesday will hear an executive recommendation to end the ban. The vote by 18 to 5 urged delegates to call off the ban, which was imposed in November 1983 protest at the coal board's 5.2 per cent pay offer. A decision to lift the ban will open the way for early pay negotiations on increases covering the last two years.

It also became clear after yesterday's executive meeting that Mr Scargill does not expect to have to stand for re-election under the provisions of last year's Trade Union Act, which introduced secret ballots for the election of voting members on union executives.

He said that the NUM rules did give him a casting vote, as well as the right to give the casting vote, in the event of a tie on the executive, to the chairman of the executive meeting, who did not necessarily have to be the president.

The ban, which has meant no weekend working in most areas, even those that worked during the strike, was imposed in November 1983 protest at the coal board's 5.2 per cent pay offer. A decision to lift the ban will open the way for early pay negotiations on increases covering the last two years.

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Ministers confident of success over GLC

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Senior ministers were strongly confident yesterday that they would get legislation abolishing the Greater London Council onto the statute book without conceding an elected London-wide authority to replace it.

The Cabinet believes that the decisive Commons majority on Wednesday night against a London authority, despite another Conservative backbench rebellion, means that there will be no repeat in the Lords of last year's events.

The Bill paving the way to abolition was then enunciated because of an attempt to put in unelected interim authorities to run the GLC and the other metropolitan councils in the final year of their life.

This time, ministers argued yesterday, the Commons spoken clearly with a 134 majority on a commitment contained in the Conservative election manifesto. Constitutional arguments used by the Lords against the paving Bill did not apply.

If the Lords did amend the Bill to bring in an elected body, it would have no authority when the Commons inevitably threw out the proposal at a later stage; therefore they would no do.

The Tory backbench amendment proposing the establishment of an elected London-wide authority was defeated by 334 votes to 210.

Cabinet initiative, back page

Parliament, page 4

Security 'ombudsman' urged

By Our Political Correspondent

Home Office minister, have signed the new clause.

It follows directly on the public complaints made by Miss Cathie Masteller, the former M15 officer, who exposed security service work in the recent Channel 4 film.

It is known that an independent - but secure and confidential - complaints procedure will be supported by Mr James Callaghan, the former Labour Prime Minister, and by the main Opposition parties in the Commons, and it is thought that Sir Edward and Sir Anthony represent a strong feeling on their own backbenches.

Sir Edward said last night that his new clause had to be confined to complaints about abuse and breaches of the rules on communications interception but that perhaps the same principle could have a wider application in the future.

The new clause proposes that the Prime Minister appoint "a person who holds or has held high public office" to investigate internal security service complaints and that when complaints were justified a private report would be made

Belize and Grenada in Queen's Caribbean tour

The Queen is to visit Belize for the first time in October. The Central American former colony of British Honduras is the only Commonwealth country in which the Queen, who is its titular head of state, has never set foot (Alan Hamilton writes).

Buckingham Palace confirmed yesterday that the Queen will visit Grenada during the same Caribbean tour. She was there last in 1966, and her return is an indication that the island is once more politically stable following the American invasion of 1983.

The visits will take place while the Queen is in the Caribbean for her year's Commonwealth heads of government conference in Nassau, Bahamas, from October 11 to 19.

Belize has a long-standing border dispute with Guatemala, but a recent reduction in tension has made the Queen's visit possible. Britain has 1,700 troops there. The Queen will visit alone from October 9 to 11.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will spend one day in Grenada on October 31, ending a tour of all eastern Caribbean Commonwealth republics.

# Secrets charge 'farce' over toy typewriters



Mr Lowther after being cleared yesterday

A civil servant suspended for nine months was cleared yesterday of charges under the Official Secrets Act for passing to a departmental colleague information he already knew - about children's toy typewriters.

The Government abandoned the prosecution at the Central Criminal Court after Mr Allan Green, for the Director of Prosecutions, said it would not be "in the public interest" to go ahead. The Attorney General, Sir Michael Havers, had approved the withdrawal.

The Home Office civil servant, Mr Alan Lowther, described the prosecution as "trivial and farcical". Mr Lowther, a married man, had been on only two-thirds pay since last month and added: "This whole matter has caused my family misery."

The information allegedly passed on concerned the manufacturer in prisons of toy typewriters and came from a confidential 50-page report commissioned by the Home Office Directorate of Industries and Farms.

Mr Lowther, aged 44, an accountant of Broomfield Road, Surbiton, Surrey, was said to have passed over documents to a friend and colleague, Mr Alban Connolly, last June.

He had denied the charge under Section Two of the Official Secrets Act and had been on bail since being committed by Bow Street

# MPs condemn The Times over leaks contempt

By Anthony Bevin, Political Correspondent

The Commons committee of privileges yesterday condemned The Times for two serious contempt of the House, in a report which admitted the helplessness of MPs to deal with newspapers which leak the private proceedings of select committees.

But the committee said that it was going to review "the laws of privilege" and the powers and practices of Parliament in dealing with breaches. There is no power to impose a fine, and the Commons has previously refused to bar offending journalists from the precincts of the House.

The initial complaint against The Times related to a diary report disclosing draft recommendations of the home affairs select committee investigation into the Special Branch.

Under an 1837 resolution of the House it is a contempt to publish select committee material which has not been reported to the House.

The Times report, the committee concluded, could also have affected the Special Branch inquiry and it was "therefore a serious contempt".

It applied the same stern condemnation to another leak in The Times, on March 22, which disclosed the preliminary verdict of the privileges committee on the initial complaint.

Those responsible for the contempt were censured and the sources of the leaks, the report said, had acted dishonourably.

"Trust and good faith between members is essential to the working of committees, and indeed the House itself. Those who betray confidences betray that trust," it said.

But the committee accepted that condemnation was no deterrent.

Diary, page 14

# 'Dead' man recovers

By Pearce Wright

A young Irishman is recovering in hospital in Amsterdam after being diagnosed clinically dead after an accident.

Paul James, aged 24, was taking his dog for a walk in a suburban Amsterdam park three weeks ago last Monday, when the dog fell through the ice of a pond. Attempting to rescue the dog, Mr James fell through the ice into the freezing water, and was trapped for more than 20 minutes before being rescued by firemen.

On arrival at the casualty department at the hospital, he was diagnosed as dead. However, it appears that he had slipped into a state of hypothermia, or very low body temperature, into which patients are sometimes put deliberately for certain operations. The medical reason is to reduce the amount of oxygen demanded by the tissues, and particularly the brain, from the blood supply.

A heart surgeon called to the emergency room at the hospital who was familiar with the use of hypothermia methods, made a final attempt at resuscitation, in the hope that this condition might have been brought about by the accident.

The temperature of the body, 10 deg C had to be raised to the normal level of over 37 deg C.

Mr James's father, Mr George James, from Myshall, County Carlow, said yesterday: "The specialist knew he had time against him, and he operated and massaged the heart, and took six minutes to restore the heart beat."

Almost eight hours of surgery followed, but doctors believe Mr James will make a full recovery and is expected to leave hospital in about a week.

Mr James is not the first person to have revived after being diagnosed clinically dead, but he may be the first one in which "accidentally" induce hypothermia led to the misdiagnosis.

# Interest rates trimmed to 13%

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

Two of the big four high street banks cut their base rates by half percentage yesterday, in response to the soaring pound.

National Westminster cut its base rate from 13.5 to 13 per cent as the pound rose to \$1.2475 yesterday morning. Lloyds followed and the Bank of England later cut its dealing rates by half a point. Barclays and Midland are likely to cut their rates today.

The drop in base rates came too late to avert next month's rise in mortgage rates. The building societies are likely to wait for another full point fall in base rates before cutting home loan costs.

Mr John Spalding, chief general manager of Britain's biggest building society, the Halifax, said that he was "extremely pleased" with the base rate fall but that it was not enough to avert the rise in mortgage rates.

Building society net inflows are expected to total £200 million this month, a quarter of that required to meet mortgage demand.

The base rate reductions had little overall impact on the pound. After an initial bout of profit-taking, which pushed the pound down to £1.2360, it closed at £1.2390, just 30 points down on the day.

Britain's base rate cut eased the pressure on the dollar, which continued to look shaky.

Last night in New York, the pound was quoted at \$1.2335.

President Reagan on a historic visit to Wall Street, ignored recent evidence of American economic slowdown, worries over the banking system and the dollar's fall.

Mr Reagan, addressing members of the New York Stock Exchange, appeared to strike an inappropriate note when he said that: "The American economy is like a racehorse that has begun to gallop in front of the field." He urged the rest of the world to catch up with the United States in "our race to the future."

Business News, page 21

# Price of petrol back under £2

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

The £2 gallon will disappear from the forecourts this week-end after a life of less than two weeks and with some motorists never having been subjected to it.

Esso, the market leader which has had some stations in the Home Counties selling at less than £2 since Budget Day when the increased excise duty sent the official price up to 203.6p, cut prices nationally last night at midnight to 199.6p.

Shell, which is narrowly behind in market share will introduce similar price cuts tomorrow. And BP said last night: "We will not be uncompetitive."

The rising value of the pound against the dollar - every upward or downward movement of the dollar by a cent makes a £14 million difference to the oil purchasing bill of a company the size of Shell - is now being passed on to the motorist.

Cheaper petrol could have come earlier this week, but for strong demand for petrol in the Rotterdam spot markets.

European refineries, which have been working at capacity for the past year to supply Britain's power stations with heavy fuel oil during the miners' strike, are now being closed down for overhaul as the spring surge for petrol sales starts on the Continent.

Higher petrol prices on the Continent have delayed price cutting in Britain, but now the pound has climbed to such a high level that British buyers can step in and buy.

Competition on Britain's forecourts has, in fact, kept prices down over the winter with most of the leading companies reporting losses on petrol sales.

A continuing rise in the value of the pound may lead to further price cuts and a renewal of the frantic marketing operations on the forecourts with most companies ready to unveil new promotional games and give-aways.

# Washington 'Star Wars' deadline angers Bonn

By Our Foreign Staff

West German politicians reacted angrily yesterday to the 60-day deadline imposed by the United States on bids to participate in its "Star Wars" research.

Herr Volker Ruehe, foreign affairs spokesman for the ruling Christian Democrats, described it as "blackmail". Senior aides of Chancellor Helmut Kohl said the time limit was "completely unacceptable".

Sources indicated that Bonn was likely to ignore Mr Caspar Weinberger, the US Defence Secretary, who announced the deadline, and deal directly with President Reagan.

Meanwhile, M Jackquies Delors, the European Commission President, said yesterday, on the eve of the European summit, that the EEC must now consider spending money on Star Wars research.

He said there should be enough cash in the Community budget for research funds to be doubled between now and 1989.

Allies assured, page 5

"Star Wars" reality, page 14

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# NCB reveals secret plan that kept coal moving during miners' strike

From Peter Davenport, Nottingham

The secret planning that kept coal moving from the working pits in the Midlands during the miners' strike, the miners' leader's hopes of power cuts and shutdowns in industry was revealed yesterday.

A big switch from rail to road transport involving more than 800,000 lorries' journeys kept the supply lifeline open to power stations, factories and domestic consumers.

The operation had to be kept largely secret because of the risk of raids by militant flying pickets.

It involved close liaison between National Coal Board officials, customers, independent haulage firms from as far afield as Scotland and the south coast and the police.

Lorry drivers equipped their vehicles with CB radios to warn each other of trouble spots at pits and power stations.

At the height of the strike 25,000 lorry movements a week, with each vehicle carrying 20 tonnes of coal, were organized and throughout the year-long dispute there was a total of 800,000 such journeys.

The road convoys were organized to compensate for the lack of trains after the refusal of rail unions to handle coal. Before the strike they were running at the rate of 565 a week in the Midlands coalfield and some of that business may now have been lost permanently to British Rail, although the use of rail is now up to about 350 trains a week.

Some weeks the numbers of trains dropped to 70 but in spite of union claims of completely ending the traffic the board insisted yesterday that some coal moved every day by train.

## Nacods fail to halt closure

By Barrie Clement  
Labour Reporter

The High Court yesterday rejected an application from the pit deputies' union to prevent the National Coal Board closing collieries, and immediately cast the industry into a new round of confusion and possible conflict.

The National Association of Colliery Overmen Deputies and Shuttlers brought the case over the impending closure of Bedwas colliery, near Newport, which it claimed was being closed without reference to the review procedure instrumental in heading off the union's strike threat last October.

Mr Justice Woolf refused Nacods permission to challenge the board on the basis that it was acting in breach of its statutory duty. The union also sought an injunction stopping

day at the board's Midlands sales headquarters at Eastwood Hall, Nottinghamshire - the new location for key planning sections announced by the board this week - the men behind the supply operation said it had helped safeguard the future of the industry by guaranteeing supplies to customers and had played a critical part in ensuring the collapse of the strike.

Mr Martin Crutenden, the regional marketing director said: "Only now can the story be told. We were just not in a position to say much about how coal was reaching customers during the dispute for very obvious reasons."

"It was a very considerable achievement, a great deal more coal was moved than people realised at the time."

The supplies were vital, he said, in ensuring that existing customers did not break away from the board to enter long term contracts with overseas suppliers, mainly America and Poland.

"At the end of the day it is not the Government, Mr MacGregor or Mr Scargill who determine the size of the industry, it is the customer," he said.

The Midlands area, the coalfield of north and south Nottinghamshire, north Derbyshire and the south Midlands, normally supplies about half the demand of British industry and the domestic market.

The operation was so successful that 24½ million tonnes of coal were delivered during the strike, only 8½ million tonnes down on normal.

Yesterday's conference detailed the operation:

By rail: During normal, non-strike time British Rail ran 365 coal trains a week from the

Midlands pits. But by May the figure was fewer than 200 a week dropping to a low of 74.

The Nottinghamshire coalfield alone would normally have 300 trains a week taking coal to the Trent Valley power stations.

By road (see table): A big operation switched the main responsibility for coal supplies from rail to road.

"There were so many lorries we wondered where they all came from. Drivers would arrive on a Sunday evening and stay until Friday, parking in lay-bys and sleeping in their cabs," Br Bookes said.

Supplies to customers (see table) During the strike 26½ million tonnes, including 10½ million tonnes to 15 power stations mainly in the Trent Valley, were delivered.

Supplies to industry actually increased by 18 per cent to four million tonnes. The area also supplied one million tonnes to the domestic market, even managing to sustain deliveries to such diverse customers as steam engine rallies, and tomato and flower growers.

Average number of 20 tonne lorry deliveries per week during strike

Area	Apr-May 84	Apr-May 85
North Nottingham	1,375	4,455
South Nottingham	1,375	4,455
South Midlands	1,740	5,975
North Midlands	1,600	1,080
Opencast	360	2,490

Coal despatches during strike

Customer	1985	1984
CEGB	19.95	19.95
Industry	1.17	1.17
Domestic	1.13	1.13
Coal owners and others	1.68	1.68
Total	22.93	22.93

efficient *prima facie* evidence to show that the coal board had not fulfilled any legal obligation to establish consultative machinery.

Mr Konrad Dehn, QC, for the coal board, argued that the Nacods case was misconceived.

A leader of the National Working Miners' Committee has been voted out of his post as branch secretary of the Hall colliery, Staffordshire, where 90 per cent of pitmen were working at the end of the strike.

Mr Tony Morris, secretary of the moderate miners' group, lost his full-time post to Mr Graham Warner, a striking pitman, who polled just six votes more than him.

The voting figures at the pit were Mr Warner 559, Mr Morris 553 and Mr Bert Miller 57.

## Cruise base villagers in protest

Villagers from Molesworth, Cambridgeshire, site of the second cruise missile base, visited the Prime Minister and Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, yesterday to complain about the activities of "peace" campers who have moved into their area.

Their visit comes just a week before a CND-organized Easter demonstration outside the local airbase, which is expected to attract about 20,000 people.

Led by Major Wig Scott, chairman of the Ratepayers Against Molesworth Settlements, a coachload of 30 local residents is expected to arrive in Downing Street and in a letter complained that their rights as taxpayers citizens seemed to be of less importance to the authorities than the rights "of those who strive to destroy our democratic society."

## Three sentenced to death for IRA robbery killing

Three men were sentenced to death in Dublin yesterday for the murder of a policeman during a robbery. IRA post office robberies are capital offences.

Death sentences for capital murder, mandatory under Irish law, are always commuted to life imprisonment by the Irish President.

Four men, Patrick Duffy, aged 35, from Dromiskin, Co Louth, Thomas Eccles, aged 25, and Brian McShane, aged 21, both from Dundalk, Co Louth, and Patrick McPhillips, aged 29, of Lurgan, Co Armagh, were convicted of killing Frank Hand, aged 27, during the raid at a post office in Co Meath last August. Mr Hand had been married only five weeks.

Duffy was declared guilty of common murder only and jailed for life. The accused had all pleaded not guilty in Dublin's anti-terrorist no-jury Special Criminal Court.

## Bomb verdict

Gareth Westcott, aged 28, a former museum attendant, was cleared yesterday by a jury at Cardiff Crown Court of planting a bomb at an Army recruiting office at Pontypridd, mid Glamorgan, three days before the Prince and Princess of Wales visited the town.

D'Arcy MacManus Masius, one of the first agencies to call for advertising on the BBC, has already said that if the corporation were forced to live from commercials alone the competition would bankrupt several ITV companies.



Charlton Heston with the canvas which proved an inspiration (Photograph: Suresh Karada).

## Centenary revival for Gordon

By David Hewson, Arts Correspondent

One hundred years after his death at Khartoum, General Charles George Gordon remains a figure able to prompt a flurry of media interest. The presence, too, of Charlton Heston, the actor who played "Chinese" Gordon in the film about the revolt led by the Mahdi, helped at the National Portrait Gallery yesterday.

Mr Heston lent a little Hollywood glitter to the restoration to the public gaze of G. W. Joy's painting, one of the most famous images of the Victorian hero in which he is depicted casually holding a pistol in front of a crowd of spear-carrying natives.

The dramatic canvas, which inspired a key scene in Mr Heston's film, has been caught up in the fever of the Gordon centenary. In the process it has lost to the school founded in Gordon's memory one of its best-loved mementoes.

The painting was acquired by Leeds City Art Gallery at the turn of the century, but with the fading of public interest in Gordon, was placed in the gallery vaults.

Then, 25 years ago, it was given, on loan, to the Gordon Boys' School, founded in Woking in the year of General Gordon's death, and occupied pride of place in the chapel.

The school has received an increased number of visitors to its Gordon museum because of the centenary.

## Joseph proposes merit money for teachers

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Ministers are discussing secret proposals to introduce merit payments for outstanding teachers and those in the shortage subjects of mathematics, physics and computers.

The scheme, to be considered by a Cabinet committee convened to discuss teachers' pay, would be much cheaper and simpler, than local authorities proposals to restructure salaries.

But Mr Nigel de Gruchy, assistant general secretary of the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers, said the proposal would be a sycophantic charter and liable to "provoke a riot".

It is thought that Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education, will ask his Cabinet colleagues for an extra £100 million for merit payments, amounting to 2.5 per cent on the teachers' salary bill. However, it is difficult to see how he can guarantee that the money is used for that, because by law teachers' pay has to be negotiated through the Burnham Committee.

A paper, prepared for the Cabinet committee by Sir Keith and Sir George Younger, the Secretary of State for Scotland, is understood to say that the restructuring of salary scales proposed by the local authority employers is too expensive and should be abandoned.

That will disappoint many in the education world who see long-term reform of salary structure as the only way to improve promotion prospects and morale. It may also cause

the National Union of Teachers, the biggest union, to rue the day it scuppered talks on a new pay structure.

The teachers' unions will react with horror to merit money.

The local authorities reckoned that their restructuring package would add 7 per cent to the pay bill in its first full year. Sir Keith has been saying since mid-February that that kind of money is out of the question.

Any scheme for merit payments would involve an appraisal system, and Sir Keith is giving himself power to impose one under his White Paper published this week.

The local authority proposals, which contained assessment of performance and a new contract, also included merit money in the form of teacher fellowships.

There was anger at the National Union of Students conference in Blackpool yesterday, and a Federation of Conservative Students representative had to be escorted from the conference by security men.

During hustings for executive elections, Mr Michael Dark, of the Polytechnic of Wales, provoked conference delegates saying: "Nelson Mandela should be kept in jail and replaced as honorary president of NUS by Enoch Powell." On hearing this, the entire conference rose, and turned their backs on Mr Dark on the platform.

Mr Kenny agreed that, if advertising were to be brought in, it should be introduced piecemeal, but felt that it need not stay that way. "In the early days it would be a supplement to a reduced licence fee, which in time could be reduced further. I can see no logical reason why the BBC could not be funded by advertising altogether eventually."

But one of the questions which the new committee, headed by the free-market economist Professor Alan Peacock, will attempt to answer is: Would other media suffer because of the BBC's new-found source of income?

Advertising economists argue long and hard about whether the advertising "cake" is finite or might expand continually to meet new media demands. Supporters of commercials on the BBC point to the fact that in the United States spending on advertising represents 2.3 per cent of gross national product, compared with 1.39 per cent in Britain. There, they argue, room for continued growth in Britain, and a pent-up demand caused by the ITV monopoly on television advertising keeping

prices too high for many potential advertisers.

The Peacock committee will have to rely to some extent on hunches. All new media have been opposed by vested interest lobbies on the grounds that they threatened to eat into the business of established groups. The accusation was made when ITV was founded. But the ITV companies believe that commercial television revenue has reached a plateau.

Several important points will have to be clarified if the

Peacock committee decides in favour of advertising on the BBC.

Advertising time for ITV and Channel Four is sold individually by the 15 ITV regions, and United Kingdom advertisers are used to planning campaigns on a regional basis. A national campaign, using one commercial going out at the same time everywhere, is too costly for most customers. But that would be the obvious way for the BBC to sell advertising, although it could introduce regional

prices too high for many potential advertisers.

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## Heads give warning of exams risk

Urgent contingency plans are needed because of the risk posed to examinations by the teachers' strikes and no-cover action, the National Association of Head Teachers says today (our Education Correspondent writes).

External invigilators may have to be hired and specialist teachers provided to take charge, for example, of physics practical examinations, the association says in letters sent to all 184 chief education officers and to the secretaries of examination boards.

Mr David Hart, general secretary of the NAHT, which has 20,800 members, said: "No one should be under any illusions about the acute difficulties which will exist if no-cover action and strikes are still taking place at the beginning of the summer term."

"The absence of specialist teachers could create special problems in the field of practical examinations and it is essential that heads be given greater flexibility, including an extension of time over which the practicals can be arranged, if they face this problem."

The association, whose policy is to protect students from threats to public examinations, says there are two types of industrial action that pose particular problems: refusal to cover, which means pupils may have to be sent home to ensure examination invigilation for others; and the closure of examination centres as a consequence of strike action.

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## Government workers reject pay offer

By our Labour Reporter

Leaders of a 90,000-strong civil service union last night rejected an improved pay offer of 4.4 per cent or £4, whichever is greater, to Britain's 500,000 government workers.

Mr Bill McCall, general secretary of the Institute of Professional Civil Servants, which represents scientific, technological and other specialist staff, described the proposed deal as "completely unsatisfactory".

The Treasury, which originally offered 3.9 per cent, is insisting that any part of a pay award above the Government's cash limit of 3 per cent will have to come out of existing budgets.

Other unions leaders representing the rest of the white collar workforce are likely to echo the institution's protests. But the opinions of the leadership will probably be tested in ballots and it is by no means certain that the rank and file will take the same attitude.

The Treasury's offer will throw into confusion the ballot at present taking place in the Civil and Public Services Association, the biggest civil service union in which the executive has recommended deferred strike action starting on April 15 in protest at the earlier 3.9 per cent offer.

The Society of Civil and Public Servants, which represents middle grades, has won a majority for strike action on the basis of the old offer, and will now have to consider the possibility of a new poll if it opposes the new deal. Tax officials who have voted narrowly against action are already being rebuffed on whether to join the CPSA's deferred stoppages.

The Treasury, however, made it clear that it might not be the final word from the Government and that it expected negotiations to continue.

Mr Roy Bishop, divisional secretary of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, the largest union involved, yesterday blamed the closure on the Government. "They have reduced the manufacturing base of this country and have certainly hit the engineering industry which is the special steel's main customer," he said.

The plant under threat employs 1,100, but there will be job opportunities for 300 of them at the Stockbridge and Aldwark works, which are part of the Tinsley Park complex.

At present only 70 per cent of the output potential at BSC's three special steelworks is being used.

Most of the production has traditionally gone to the automotive industry for use in engines, gears, crankshafts and axles. "British car companies are taking half the volume of our product they took 10 years ago," a corporation spokesman said.

## Labour councils abandon refusal to fix rates

By Hugh Clayton, Local Government Correspondent

Rate-capped councils have abandoned the policy of refusing to fix rates until the Government dismantles spending cuts. They are trying to sidestep legal challenges with careful declarations that they intend to fix rates, but want ministers to open talks.

Hackney Borough Council in east London watered down its policy after a Labour proposal to stick to the hard line was defeated by 32 votes to 24. The policy is now to "defer a rate-making decision while reaffirming a commitment to set a legal and practicable rate in due course".

Southwark Borough Council in south London voted by a large majority that "it is impossible at this time to make a rate".

Sheffield City Council decided yesterday to postpone considering a rate until late April.

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## 800 jobs may be lost at steel plant

About 800 jobs could be lost with the probable closure of a Sheffield plant producing high quality steels. (Our Labour Reporter writes).

The shutdown of the Tinsley Park special billet works will take the total redundancies in the city's steel industry to more than 20,000 in the past six years, according to some estimates.

The British Steel Corporation, which yesterday started talks with union representatives about the proposed closure, is hoping that most of its employees will leave under the voluntary severance scheme.

The corporation said yesterday that the proposal was forced on it by the "under-utilization" of production capacity and a sharp rise in the cost of materials, fuels and services.

"Put simply we have got to the stage where we cannot bear the losses any longer," a spokesman said.

Mr Roy Bishop, divisional secretary of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, the largest union involved, yesterday blamed the closure on the Government. "They have reduced the manufacturing base of this country and have certainly hit the engineering industry which is the special steel's main customer," he said.

The plant under threat employs 1,100, but there will be job opportunities for 300 of them at the Stockbridge and Aldwark works, which are part of the Tinsley Park complex.

At present only 70 per cent of the output potential at BSC's three special steelworks is being used.

Most of the production has traditionally gone to the automotive industry for use in engines, gears, crankshafts and axles. "British car companies are taking half the volume of our product they took 10 years ago," a corporation spokesman said.

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# Stepfather is sentenced to 10 years for manslaughter of child

Maurice Beckford was convicted of the manslaughter of his step-daughter, Jasmin, aged four, by a jury at the Central Criminal Court yesterday. Beckford, aged 25, who was found not guilty of murder, was jailed for 10 years.

The jury took three hours to reach the decision, as it was read out Beckford shrugged and shook his head, and said: "I never killed nobody, your honour."

Beckford, who had admitted cruelty and assault, was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment, to run concurrently.

The woman with whom he lived, Beverly Lorrington, aged 24, who stood by while the injuries were inflicted, admitted ill treatment and neglect. She was jailed for 18 months.

It was disclosed that Beckford had a previous conviction for assaulting his second daughter, Louise.

Jasmin was brutally and repeatedly beaten by Beckford, while under council care.

When she was admitted to hospital last July she was dead. Her body was covered in deep bruises and not a single part had escaped injury. She died from head injuries.

Afterwards, Brent Borough Council, under whose care the child had been for two years, said that a full inquiry would be set up.

The jury heard that the social worker, Miss Gunn Wahlstrom, saw the child once in the 10 months before her death.

An internal investigation has been held. The new inquiry will comprise a lawyer, social worker and a child specialist. Brent's senior race relations expert will also be a member.

The chairman will be Mr Louis Blom-Cooper, QC.

The social services committee chairman, Mr Roger Stone, said the internal investigation had examined how social workers were fobbed off in their attempts to see the girl by stories that she was with grandparents or it was awkward.

No disciplinary action had been taken. "We wanted to ensure that there will be the fullest staff co-operation with our independent inquiry."

The Common Serjeant, Judge Thomas Pigot, said that the social workers had "been naive almost beyond belief."

The judge said he could not understand how Miss Wahlstrom could have said she saw the child standing up at home when the evidence showed the child was "in bed with her legs tied down with weights."

He accepted that Beckford was of "limited intelligence," but earned £12,000 a year at his scaffolding job and was not subject to the pressures of many people.

Brent were criticized by Mrs Gay Probert, who fostered Jasmin and her sister, Louise, for eight months.

She said social workers had taken the two children from her in spite of her protests, and that led directly to her death.

"I knew in my heart that it would happen," she said at her home in Long Lane, Middlesbrough.

"Social workers have got too much power. It was a job to do, and once those children are back with their parents, their job is done."

Mrs Probert said the children had been undernourished and maltreated when they came to her in the summer of 1981.

"There were injuries caused by the father, Jasmin was still in traction from a leg injury. Both were very upset and unhappy children."

Mrs Probert said she had been blacklisted by Brent from fostering because she had spoken out.

Beckford and Lorrington met as children, when they attended a school for the educationally subnormal.

Jasmin was her daughter by a man called Wilson, who had not seen her since she was born. Beckford fathered her other two daughters, Louise and Chantel.

After the children were taken from Mrs Probert's care they lived at College Road, Kensal Green, north London.

It was in this terrace house that Beckford carried out the brutal attacks.

For months he kept the child a prisoner in her small bedroom with his body-building weights attached to a broken leg and beat her day and night. He struck her so hard that his knuckles left imprints on her scarred body.

She had burns, bruises and open wounds on almost every inch of her body. She was emaciated, and had a deformed thigh.

At first Beckford made a full confession to the killing, but in court he changed his mind, blaming it on Lorrington.

Passing sentence on Beckford, the judge said: "I am satisfied that over the period covered by the charges you repeatedly lost your temper and beat your step-daughter mercilessly. I am also satisfied that you were the dominant partner in this association."

# Fans wax lyrical over visit by pop star



Michael Jackson mania brought part of London to a standstill yesterday when thousands of fans turned up to see him live at Madame Tussaud's waxworks.

The recording star, aged 26, was attending a preview of his effigy in wax, left and right, and the excitement of screaming fans. Crash barriers were sent flying as mounted police tried to contain the crowd.

As Mr Jackson arrived, a police horse crushed the radiator of the Daimler car in which he had travelled. At least one girl fell into the road, while others stumbled forward as the crowd pressed for a glimpse of their idol.

The pop star, whose *Thriller* album is the biggest selling solo LP of all time, wore a glittering purple and black jacket, weighed down by gold braids.

Inside the waxworks, he mounted a dais where his effigy had been placed and went through a routine for photographers, with the tune to his chart-topping single *Billie Jean* sounding away in the background. (Photographs: Bill Warhurst and Julian Herbert).

## BA fourth for world travellers

By Our Transport Editor

British Airways is the favourite airline of 2,000 British members of the International Airline Passengers Association according to the association's latest poll. But when travellers from other countries were included, BA fell to fourth place after Swissair, Lufthansa, and Singapore Airlines.

British Caledonian came third among 2,000 United Kingdom travellers polled, after BA and Swissair and followed by Singapore, KLM, and Lufthansa. B-Cal was not among the first six chosen by international travellers. Some 40 per cent chose Swissair as number one, and it was voted top for in-flight service.

Of 19,000 of the associations 100,000 members who took part in the poll 58 per cent favoured a smoking ban on short flights, 31 per cent on long flights.

Association members pay £20 a year and receive discount insurance, hotels, and hire cars, and lobbying on their behalf.

## Robot hitch for new car model

By Clifford Webb  
Motoring Correspondent

Vauxhall's new Astra car, launched eight months ago, is only now reaching showrooms in numbers because of difficulties with new computer controlled robots at the company's Ellesmere Port plant.

On a visit to inspect the £25 million modernization programme Mr John Fleming, Vauxhall's American chairman, found one of the new robots trying to weld an estate car roof on a standard saloon body.

Vauxhall confirmed yesterday that it was recalling 7,000 Astra estates and vans because of faulty welding in the rear axle assembly. A company spokesman said: "This applies only to the vans and estates because they have to cope with heavier loads. The work can be carried out by most of our dealers in about two to three hours."

Notoring, page 31

## Diplomats to aid drugs fight

The Government is ready to send more "field agents" overseas to tackle Britain's growing drug addiction situation at source after successful intelligence gathering activities in Pakistan and The Netherlands, it was disclosed yesterday.

Mr David Mellor, Under Secretary of State, at the Home Office, said that several arrests had come after the posting to Karachi and The Hague, and that more postings were likely to follow, with Columbia, the prime source of cocaine, the first target.

Discussions on the posting had already taken place, he said but remembering the murder of American Drug Enforcement Agency officers, lives might be put at risk by further comment.

British diplomats abroad have been instructed to act as "eyes and ears" for the agents.

The second part of the Government's overseas offensive is the Foreign Office's work with local drug enforcement agencies abroad.

The Government is also mounting an attack on four fronts at home. Mr Mellor said: "Tightening controls on drugs produced and prescribed here; making policing more effective; strengthening deterrence; and improving prevention, treatment and rehabilitation."

But the drug situation could not be confined to one country, he emphasized.

An overproduction of cocaine has meant that Britain was the main market for the traffickers. In the first two months of 1985 10 kilograms of cocaine in Britain, compared with three kilograms in 1984.

Cocaine was no longer confined to the upper class, but was spreading across the whole of society.

He also disclosed that the number of new addicts in the past year is expected to have increased by 25 per cent, with more than 80 per cent of them on heroin.

In 1983 the figure was 5,864; in 1984 it was likely to be between 7,000 and 8,000. But this was likely to be a chronic under estimate of the real number of addicts, and the figure should be multiplied by five.

The Government is to use television to put its message across to teenagers. Ridley Scott, director of Alien and the Duellists, has produced two 40-second commercials each costing £60,000.

A budget of between £7,000 and £8,000 has been set for buying time on television, and the commercials will be screened in mid-May.

## Times writers praised in press awards

Three journalists on *The Times* have been commended in the 1984 British Press Awards, announced today.

Robert Fisk, our Middle East Correspondent, was praised from the judges in the International Reporter of the Year category and our Religious Affairs Correspondent, Clifford Longley, and Fashion Editor, Suzy McKee, are commended in the field of Specialist Writer of the Year.

Jo Swain, of *The Sunday Times* is Reporter of the Year for his report on links between the National Union of Mineworkers and the Libyan government. The judges say it had "quite exceptional importance" the result of "fine investigative work worthy of Le Carré". Swain was also commended for his detailed reports on the Iraqi use of nerve gas in the Gulf war.

*The Sunday Times* wins three other awards: Columnist of the Year, Stephen Pile; General Feature Writer of the Year, Andrew Stephen; and Graphic Artist of the Year, Peter Sullivan.

David Williams, editor of the Brighton *Evening Argus* is Journalist of the Year for his "exceptional" leadership and "brilliantly handled" coverage of the Brighton bombing.

The award for International Reporter of the Year went to Colin Smith of *The Observer* and Specialist Writer of the Year to John Lloyd of the *Financial Times* for his coverage of the miners' strike.

Neil Wilson of the *Daily Mail* is Sports Journalist of the Year for his reporting of the Olympics. Tony McGrath of *The Observer* is News Photographer of the Year.

Campaigning Journalist of the Year award is shared by David Benson, Michael O'Flaherty, Alan Rees and John Warden of the *Daily Express* for their investigation of breath test machines.

## Inattention 'probably caused rail crash'

Loss of driver concentration was the probable cause of the high-speed derailment of an express from Penzance outside Paddington, injuring three, in November 1983, the official inquiry report, published yesterday.

The train continued to Paddington at more than 65mph instead of under 25mph, probably because the driver lost concentration through drowsiness or allowing his mind to wander, the Department of Transport inspector's report says.

It recommends new look by British Rail at driver vigilance devices on high-speed trains which do not allow the driver to stop them working by wedging his leg against the console. The driver of the train maintained that the brakes did not work after being correctly applied on the approach to Paddington, but this was inconsistent with other evidence, the report says.

## Bonus for addict care urged

By Richard Evans  
Lobby Reporter

Family doctors reluctant to treat heroin addicts should be tempted with a special £200 a patient annual bonus, a Commons inquiry into drug abuse has been told.

The radical payment plan is proposed by the Association of Independent Doctors in Addiction, which believes GPs, often alienated from the growing hard drugs situation, are the proper people to treat most addicts.

"If a GP was paid £200 per annum for each addict treated in theory all 10,000 'known' addicts would be treated at a cost of £2 million per annum and GPs who wished could stay outside the scheme. That would be much cheaper than building new centres and hospital wards," the association said in evidence to MPs.

Dr Ann Dally, a Harley Street psychiatrist who formed the association four years ago, told the Commons social services committee that a number of GPs said that, unless there was extra pay for treating addicts, they were certainly not going to get anyone interested.

People who dealt with drug addicts were "despised", so a special payment would raise the status of the work.

Dr Tessa Hare, a GP and a member of the association, told the select committee: "It is very difficult to get GPs interested in the problem with or without rattling a can with £200 in it."

The association also criticizes many hospitals for their attitude to addicts. The "inhumanity" shown to some "is extraordinary and is sometimes part of bad medical practice."

Emergency centres should be set up in London and other large cities where desperate addicts could go for treatment to overcome withdrawal symptoms, the association says.

Parliament, page 4

## £140m for motorway repairs

London car commuters were urged yesterday to catch the train instead and avoid what are expected to be the worst delays ever on the M1 this summer.

The appeal came from Mrs Lynda Chalker, Minister of State for Transport, announcing a £140 million motorway repairs programme for the coming year, which is 40 per cent up on last year.

It includes substantial works on the M1 approaches to London, notably one at the M1-M10 junction at Hemel Hempstead, where traffic at a rate of 100,000 vehicles a day is too heavy for the normal contraflow system and a working party is being set up to evolve ways of reducing traffic delays.

A key step in relieving jams would be for regular car commuters to leave their vehicles at home and catch the train.

The £140 million buys 70 miles of motorway maintenance during the next 12 months, compared with £100 million for 80 miles last year and £40 million for 40 miles in 1980, but Mrs Chalker said, that the rise did not indicate a crumbling motorway system.

Motorway repairs this year include:

- M1 Herts: Junction eight, Hemel Hempstead, June-July.
- M1 Bucks: Junction 14 Milton Keynes, July-September.
- M1 Northants: Junction 16-18 Northampton-Rugby, February-November.
- M5 West Midlands: Smethwick-Bromsgrove, April-September.
- M6 Warwick: Coventry-Birmingham, May-September.

## House prices up by 2.2%

House prices have increased by 2.2 per cent in the first quarter of 1985 in spite of higher mortgage rates, mainly because of a shortage of properties on the market, according to the Financial Weekly Incorporated Society of Valuers and Auctioneers house price survey (our Property Correspondent writes).

This is a rate twice that reported in the last quarter of 1984, and leaves the annual rate of increase at nine per cent.

Agents throughout the country, particularly in the South, Midlands and North-west, are now much more optimistic about the trends in the housing market during the year.

The increase in prices during the quarter was greatest in the South-east (2.5 per cent) and the South-west (2.4 per cent), with the Midlands showing an increase of 1.9 per cent and the North-east lowest at 1.5 per cent.



The Zenith spectacles (left) from the "professional selection" which replaces NHS spectacles (right), on April 1 (Photograph: John Voos).

## Eyesight care campaign

Opticians yesterday responded to the abolition of their monopoly on the sale of spectacles by announcing a new advertising campaign and a range of consumer services aimed at ensuring that the nation's optical health does not suffer.

The campaign, which included the setting up of an Eye Care Information Bureau, a Look-Out Club and advertisements declaring "driving can be murder if you haven't had your eyes tested" is timed to coincide with the implementation of a key provision of the new Health and Social Security Act.

From next Monday an estimated eight of 10 people who now wear spectacles will cease to be eligible for National Health Service glasses. Advertising by opticians has been permitted since March 11 and unrestricted sale to a recent prescription since last December.

The service offered by 2,500 optometrists from Monday include a complaints bureau, a nationwide insurance scheme and a promise of no increase in fees in 1985.

## £1m gems find at country house

Sixteenth and seventeenth century jewels thought to be worth £1 million have been found in boxes in the vaults of Burghley House, Cambridge, built by Lord Burghley, the Elizabethan statesman.

The house has been occupied by Lady Victoria Leatham since her father, Lord Exeter, died four years ago. She said: "For generations no one in the family has thrown anything away; there could still be treasures that we know nothing about."

## New paper for Isle of Man

The Isle of Man's first new independent newspaper since 1928 is to be launched today.

The *Isle of Man Gazette* is published by Mr Bill Dale, who was dismissed in 1983 as an editor with the island's well-established *Times Examiner* group. He had published a report about Lord Cockfield, the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, a friend of the *Times Examiner* proprietor, Mr Henri Dor.

## £260,000 award

Miss Wendy Ward, aged 17, of Dagenham Road, Rush Green, Romford, Essex, was awarded £260,000 damages in the High Court yesterday for severe brain damage she suffered when the motor scooter on which she was a passenger and a police car were in collision in June 1982.

## Murder trial

Robert Lloyd, aged 30, a croupier, of Greenwood Drive, Redhill, Surrey, was yesterday sent for trial to Lewes Crown Court, Sussex, by Crawley magistrates, accused of the murder of James Sargeant, a nightclub bouncer, whose body was found in the boot of a Volkswagen car at Gatwick airport.

## MALAYSIA STOPOVER HOLIDAYS FROM AS LITTLE AS £15

Any passenger on a Malaysian Airlines flight from London holding a valid return ticket to Malaysia or en route beyond, automatically becomes a special passenger and can enjoy a stopover holiday in Malaysia for up to eight nights (four nights maximum stay in each city). From as little as £15\* a day MAS can offer you:

- Hotel accommodation with American breakfast.
  - Transfers between airport and hotel.
  - A half-day sightseeing tour.
  - Shopping and car rental discount vouchers.
- And as a special bonus for Australia bound passengers, free air fares to stopover cities.

This offer is exceptional value for money. MAS flights from Heathrow to Malaysia with onward connections to Asia and Australia every Sunday, Monday, Thursday and Friday evening.

\*Available until 31st March 1986 and subject to conditions of sale specified in the MAS Malaysia Stopover brochure.



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PARLIAMENT MARCH 28 1985

## Prime Minister's questions

## Unemployment White Paper

## UK benefits from two-way flow of investment

## INVESTMENT

"He just hasn't got a clue" commented Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister, when she clashed in the Commons with Mr Neil Kinnock, Leader of the Opposition who complained about the huge outflow of capital since 1979.

Mrs Thatcher, in reply, pointed to the high level of inward investment and the £55 billion total of investment in this country last year. Interest and dividends on inward investment that went out of the country had to be paid for, she explained.

Mr Kinnock, in raising the issue, commented the launch of the "Britain means Business" campaign intended to secure a transfusion of foreign capital into this country.

It would be sensible of her to help Britain much more (he added) by changing her policies which have led to a £12,000 million a year outflow of capital from this country last year of £55 billion.

Mr Kinnock is the telling us that because there was an inflow we can do without the £50,000 million that has gone out of this country? Would it not be sensible... (Conservative interruptions) I know Tory MPs do not care about the betrayal of this country by taking money out.

Would it not be sensible to retain these funds so that we can generate it into investment and into desperately needed jobs?

Mrs Thatcher: We had record investment last year of £55 billion.

## Youngsters offered interviews

## JOBLESS

If the 25 young unemployed people she met at 10 Downing Street on Tuesday could not take the opportunity of the interviews offered to them, it was very sad and a pity, Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister, commented in the Commons in reply to Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk (Knowles, North, Lab), from whose constituency the young people had come.

Mr Kilroy-Silk said that after the rather traumatic meeting she had had with the 25 unemployed people from his constituency, would she now accept that her suggestion to them that they should move elsewhere and go into lodgings, showed a massive lack of interest.

Are all the 10,500 unemployed in my constituency supposed to become industrial spies?

Mrs Thatcher: There are 800 more community programme jobs, 80 of them in my area. They also had the opportunity afforded to few of meeting a high manager from Vauxhall, who told them he was recruiting, a managing director from Dewhurst, who told them he was recruiting, and a manager from Trust House Forte who told them he was recruiting.

They were also told of requests which came in while they were there from another hotel group in Liverpool, who told them they were recruiting.

They also had the opportunity to meet the chairman of the Manpower Services Commission and the area manager.

## DRUGS

When Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk, an Opposition spokesman on home affairs and MP for Knowles North, bitterly accused the Government of creating the social conditions, in terms of unemployment, which had allowed drug abuse to flourish, Mr David Mellor, Under Secretary of State, Home Office, considered Mr Kilroy-Silk engaged in all-purpose ranting which did not enhance his reputation.

But (he added) if it helps him to express the largest ever increase in drug addiction and the destruction of young people's lives?

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## Minister attacks 'reselection ranting'

## DRUGS

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## Borough and district councils get guidance on waste disposal

## ABOLITION BILL

A Conservative backbench proposal to establish an elected London-wide authority was rejected in the Commons late on Wednesday night by 334 votes to 210. A Government majority of 124. The vote came during the first day of the report stage of the Local Government Bill which abolishes the Greater London Council and the six other metropolitan county councils.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Environment, said the proposal would recreate another body which, just like the GLC, invited for itself functions in order to justify its existence. The case had not been made out. He could not at that night give an answer on whether a London select committee of MPs should take a closer interest in those wider aspects of government as it affected London.

Earlier three Government new clauses were added to the Bill. Two of which according to Mr Kenneth Baker, Minister for Local Government, were needed to prevent the GLC and the metropolitan county councils frustrating their proposed abolition by asset liabilities affecting successor authorities and the other was to ensure that the GLC's functions were transferred to the new authorities.

Mr Baker said the GLC had not so far seen fit to submit proposals or to take part in the joint discussions which authorities had had. But he hoped now that they would take a more realistic view. It was in the interests of the remaining authorities to make up for lost time and to take part in the joint planning and discussions necessary to finalise the arrangements for the future.

Many Labour districts outside London were discussing and planning their own waste disposal arrangements for the future. Some of the London Labour boroughs were doing so as well.

Mr Baker said he hoped that council leaders would accept that the Bill was going to end up on the statute book in the course of the next two to three months. The vote last night had demonstrated to all that they knew was inevitable.

The Government was determined to take the Bill through. It would therefore be sensible for those boroughs who were going to have functions and responsibilities transferred to them on April 1 1986 to get together and plan sensibly.

He knew that many discussions were taking place informally already. Many Labour controlled councils were in fact planning for what they knew was inevitable, namely the end of the metropolitan counties and the GLC.

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and district councils. Successor authorities were asked by the end of last month to submit statements on the arrangements they proposed, and in particular the arrangements for coordinating action with each other where appropriate.

Proposals had been or were due shortly to be received from 20 London boroughs and these functions over the whole of London.

They envisaged the formation of seven groupings of authorities for disposal, with arrangements for coordinating some regulatory and other non-operational functions and the formation of a special unit to deal with hazardous wastes.

He had met the leaders of these 20 boroughs last week and had been encouraged by their positive and constructive approach to developing proposals.

Other London authorities had not so far seen fit to submit proposals or to take part in the joint discussions which authorities had had. But he hoped now that they would take a more realistic view. It was in the interests of the remaining authorities to make up for lost time and to take part in the joint planning and discussions necessary to finalise the arrangements for the future.

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## Employers and workers must help create jobs

The report says: Everyone is painfully aware that unemployment poses the sharpest challenge to the whole country. There is a nationwide consensus on the seriousness and urgency of the problem. Everyone cares.

Unemployment reflects our economy's failure to adjust to the circumstances and opportunities of today; to the changing pattern of consumer demand; to new competition

from abroad; to innovation and technological development; and to world economic pressures. The countries that have met this challenge successfully are those with efficient, competitive, innovative and responsive labour and goods markets.

Improving the working of the labour market is particularly important. Jobs will be created to the extent that people are prepared to work at wages that employers can afford. Over the

past four years the economy has been steadily growing. But too much of the benefit of that economic growth has gone in higher pay for those in work at the expense of those without jobs.

Government must help set the framework for the nation's effort. But we shall never get enough jobs if we let ourselves imagine that the effort itself can be left to government.

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## Allies assured that Star Wars must first pass stern tests

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

President Reagan's "Star Wars" plans will have to meet a set of demanding criteria before they might be put into effect, the veteran arms negotiator Mr Paul Nitze assured the United States' allies in London last night.

The switch to a more defensive strategy could take decades and the threat of massive destruction by nuclear weapons would have to be relied upon to keep the peace for "many, many years", he told the International Institute for Strategic Studies.

Mr Nitze's Alastair Buchan memorial lecture will be widely seen as the American reply to the recent controversial speech by Sir Geoffrey Howe, in which the Foreign Secretary underlined government doubts about Mr Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI).

The President has made clear that any eventual decision to deploy new space-based defences would be a matter for negotiations with the Russians. This did not mean the Russians were being given the right of veto - rather that the White House wanted to move forward "in a co-operative manner" with Moscow, Mr Nitze said.

Moreover, the transition from a doctrine of Mutual Assured Destruction (MAD) to one of "Mutual Assured Security" would involve full consultation between the US and its allies.

Mr Nitze, who led the American team at the 1981-83 negotiations over medium-range missiles and is now chief adviser to the current Geneva talks, said some of the criteria the SDI must meet if it is to be seen as feasible.

Firstly, the systems had to be capable of surviving a nuclear strike - or they might themselves prove tempting targets.

Secondly, they had to be cost-effective, or the superpowers might find it cheaper to buy more and more missiles to overwhelm them.

"If the new technologies cannot meet the standards we have set, and thus not contribute to enhancing stability, we would not deploy them," he promised.

"In that event we would have to continue to base deterrence largely on the ultimate threat of nuclear retaliation, though hopefully at lower levels of arms."

"However, we have high expectations that the scientific and technical communities can respond to the challenge."

Mr Nitze suggested the possible involvement of the other nuclear powers in the arms talks if and when these turned from strategic and intermediate-range missiles to deal with all other nuclear weapons.

"Given the right technical and political conditions we would hope to be able to continue the reduction of all nuclear weapons down to zero. But that was a very long-term goal and he advised the allies not to panic if they had to continue for a few more years without achieving a new treaty limiting nuclear weapons."

Mr Nitze also rounded on the Soviet Union for violations of the 1972 Salt-I treaty.

They called into serious question "Soviet willingness to comply with arms control arrangements when Soviet military priorities are not consonant with them."

Mr Nitze, who reaffirmed American respect for the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty which formed part of the 1972 Salt agreements, said that the United States expected the Russians to continue their own investigation into new defensive technologies.

Star wars reality, page 14

## Gorbachov alleges US abusing talks

From Richard Owen, Moscow

In his first foreign policy statement since becoming the Soviet leader, Mr Mikhail Gorbachov yesterday sounded a warning note over the Geneva arms talks and accused the United States of using the talks "as a screen for carrying through its military programmes".

Diplomats said Mr Gorbachov's written remarks to a West German peace group were the first shot in his campaign to influence West European opinion. He attacked "Star Wars", MX missile appropriations in America and the deployment of cruise missiles in Belgium.

Mr Gorbachov, who on taking power stressed détente and said the world would "sigh with relief" if agreement were reached at Geneva, said the new talks on space weapons and nuclear missiles had given rise to many hopes.

Moscow was sincerely interested in a successful outcome and would work persistently for positive results, he said. "But it must be noted that things accompanying the beginning of the talks cannot but put one on one's guard."

The new talks opened in Geneva this month after a hiatus of nearly a year and a half after the previous Geneva talks collapsed when the Russians walked out.

Mr Gorbachov was replying yesterday to a letter from the Peace Council of Heilbronn in West Germany which was delivered to the Soviet embassy in Bonn to be forwarded to the Soviet leader according to Tass.

Tass said the Heilbronn letter expressed concern over the arms race and the deployment of Pershing rockets in West Germany, described by Moscow as "American first strike nuclear missiles". Tass recalled that an explosion had occurred at Wöhrde, near Heilbronn, where Pershings are based, and that several people had died in the accident.

In his reply, Mr Gorbachov said he shared the concern of Heilbronn residents. But the tensions had arisen because of the American deployments. "Soviet people see with concern that once again the war danger for them is coming from German soil," Mr Gorbachov said.

## Lange hits back at Weinberger

Wellington (Reuters) - New Zealand's Prime Minister, Mr David Lange, reacted sharply yesterday to a remark by the US Defence Secretary, Mr Casper Weinberger, on invitations to other nations to join Washington's "Star Wars" space defence programme.

Mr Weinberger, asked why New Zealand was not among those invited to participate in the Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) programme, was heard on New Zealand radio saying: "We didn't find their address."

Mr Lange told reporters: "All I can hope is when the US starts lobbing MX missiles into the South Pacific (in the missile testing programme) they remember by then our address."

● GENEVA: Intermediate range nuclear missiles, increasingly being deployed in both Eastern and Western Europe, were the subject of yesterday's longest meeting yet - almost four hours - since the US and the Soviet Union resumed arms control negotiations here on March 12 (Alan McGregor writes).

The next meeting on Tuesday, will again deal with space-based weapons. Soviet officials, who normally have nothing to say about these negotiations, have taken the unusual step of "correcting" western reports that last Tuesday's meeting was concerned with "possible defensive anti-missile systems in space," the "Star Wars" category. They said discussions were strictly on "elaboration of effective measures to prevent an arms race in space."

## Priests who raided silo get jail

Kansas City (Reuters) - Four anti-nuclear activists, two of them Roman Catholic priests, were sentenced to jail terms of up to 18 years for damaging a missile silo last November.

The stiffest penalties went to Father Carl Kabat, 51, and Helen Dery Woodson, 41. Each received to nine-year terms for sabotaging national defence property. All are to appeal.

## Tankers banned after collision

Rome (Reuters) - Italy clamped a temporary ban on ships over 10,000 tonnes using the Straits of Messina from April 3 after a fatal collision between two oil tankers.

The captain of a Spanish tanker was arrested for manslaughter after a crew member was killed.

## Tour condemned

Wellington (Reuters) - New Zealand's Parliament condemned plans by the country's Rugby Union administrators to send the national side, the All Blacks, on a tour of South Africa. The vote was unanimous.

## Excess baggage

Cologne (Reuters) - Lufthansa has begun weighing its passengers to provide up-to-date figures on the average weight of today's flying public. The weigh-in is voluntary.



The survivor: It took two hours to extricate the driver from the remains of this van, crushed between two lorries in a 35-vehicle crash at Longmont, Colorado; but he survived and was later in a fair condition in hospital.

## Argentines discuss how to improve relations

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

A group of Argentine academics, including a former foreign minister, yesterday discussed how to improve relations with Britain at the Royal Institute of International Affairs in London.

One of the group, Señor Carlos Helbling, is expected to meet Mr David Thomas, an assistant under-secretary in charge of South American affairs, at the Foreign Office today.

But sources are anxiously playing down the significance of the visit.

Mrs Shirley Williams, president of the Social Democratic Party, and Lord Shackleton, Britain's leading authority on the Falklands Islands, were among those who attended the Chatham House meeting.

British sources said last night that while the Anglo-Argentine dispute over the Falklands had dominated the six-hour meeting, the visitors did not seem to have come with any officially-inspired proposals.

"It was all very academic. We discussed a number of other issues, including Argentina's debt problems", he said.

## Spy claim man 'imagined it all' says his brother

By Tony Samstag

The man who told an Australian newspaper that he was a British master spy in German military intelligence was in fact a prisoner in Poland for most of the Second World War mentally and physically ill, his brother said yesterday.

Mr Charles Evans, 66, said in an exclusive interview with *The Age* in Melbourne earlier this week that he had won Hitler's Iron Cross as an intelligence colonel while feeding information to Britain about the enemy's Enigma code. Tiger tank and V1 flying bomb. But his brother Gerald, 58, said the whole thing was a figment of the imagination. Mr Evans had left the army "with only his British Service Medal" after five years as a prisoner of war.

At his home in Harrow Middlesex, Mr Gerald Evans said his brother emigrated to Australia in 1949 after receiving medical treatment. Until he travelled to England for a seven-week visit last year, the two brothers had not seen each other for more than 30 years.

"My brother suffered an awful lot during the war," Mr Evans added. "He believes this story that he was a master spy in his own mind, but when he came back from the war he was mentally and physically ill."

Mr Evans, who said he had been asked by the *Daily Mail* not to comment in detail on his brother's story, said he had made his statement for his

brother's sake. "I want him helped, not hounded. The one who needs certifying is the man who took the story from him and printed it. It's pure Alistair MacLean, isn't it?"

He said the story was an embarrassment to him and three older sisters and had probably ruined his relationship with his brother just when they were becoming close again. "But he brought it on his own head."

At least one detail in the story is unlikely, a lecturer in modern history at Oxford University said yesterday. Mr Charles Evans had said he was forced to watch a film of the execution by hanging with piano wire of his old German intelligence boss, Admiral Wilhelm Canaris. But Mr Toby Nicholls described that as "most unlikely".

According to the definitive biography of Canaris, by Heinz Hime, he was hanged conventionally at Flossenbürg eight months after the notorious film of the execution of conspirators in the 1944 plot against Hitler's life.

● MELBOURNE: Mr Charles Evans has stuck by his story. "Everything I have told you is true," he told *The Age* in a 90-minute interview on Wednesday (Tony Dubouin writes).

Mr Gerald Evans told *The Age* that his brother had not attended Marlborough College, as he claim

# More like floating when you're flying



1 Most comfortable place to rest your head.

2 Contoured support for the small of your back.

3 When you tilt back - the seat cushion tilts up.

4 Put your feet up - it's made for it.

## TWA's new Ambassador Class seats are a new experience.

No other business class has seats like these. They're new. The widest business class seats. They're exclusive to TWA's 747 Ambassador Class.

To sit in them is to float. Perfectly relaxed. They curve to support every part of your body. There's even a special leg and foot rest.

Flying to and from America will never be the same again. You can really relax on the flight. Work in comfort. Sleep serenely.

Of course these seats are only six across. There's plenty of leg room and plenty of space all round. Try the new experience of floating across

the Atlantic. Fly TWA's 747 Ambassador Class. They're being fitted now, and most of our 747 fleet will have them by 31st March. But you can always enjoy 6-across seating on all our transatlantic aircraft. Your TWA Main Agent will tell you all about it.

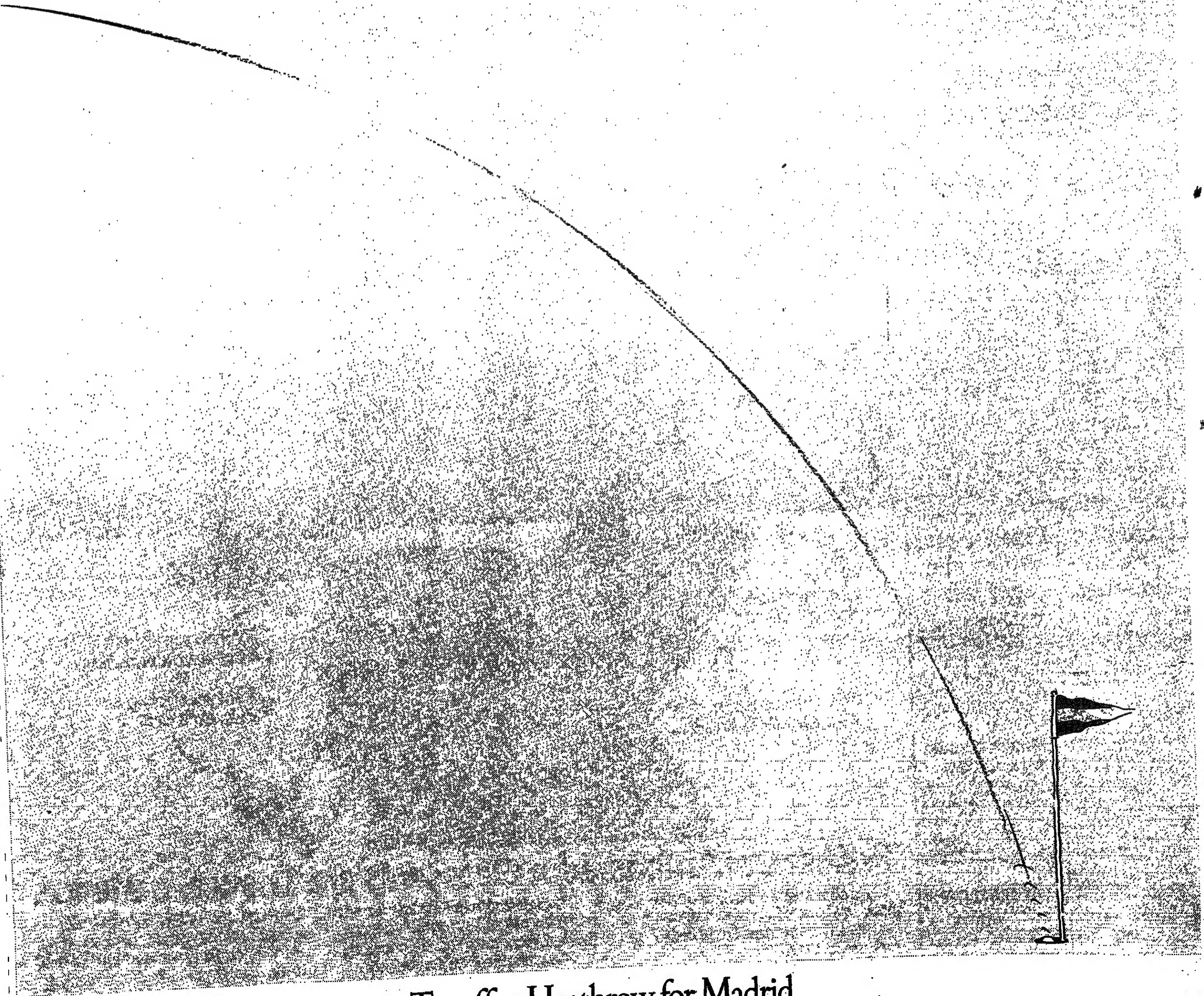


Leading the way to the USA





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Tee off at Heathrow for Madrid.

Now you can fly direct to Spain with our two new daily flights from Heathrow to Madrid, or to Portugal with our daily flight to Lisbon.\* With more flights from more British airports, we're living up to our name.

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## Police officer recounts Cape shooting

## 'We were going to be killed'

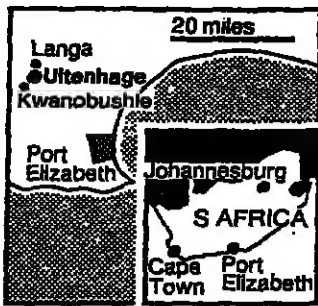
From Michael Horusby, Uitenhage

A South African police officer involved in the shooting incident which left 19 blacks dead in the Langa township near here on March 21 said yesterday that the time he and his colleagues had opened fire was convinced "we were going to be overrun and killed".

Warrant Officer Wouter Pentz, who commanded one of two armoured police vehicles at the scene of the shooting, was giving evidence to the Supreme Court judge sitting as a one-man commission of inquiry into the incident. He and the seven other policemen in his vehicle had been armed with shotguns and pistols, but had not been issued with tear gas or rubber bullet guns.

There was a murmur of disbelief and a shaking of heads among blacks packed into the small public gallery of the magistrate's court here as Warrant Officer Pentz described events leading up to the shooting.

A crowd of about four



thousand blacks, he said, had been jumping up and down, screaming and shouting, and had been armed with stones, heavy sticks, lengths of metal pipe and knives. They were led by two men in black coats.

He said one of the men told him the crowd was on its way to a funeral. When he told the man the funeral was banned, the latter had replied: "... you, boer. You won't be able to stop us today."

Earlier, the warrant officer said, the crowd had been singing "We are going to kill the whites in town today", supposedly a reference to Uitenhage, which is one and a half miles from Langa.

When the crowd was about 10 yards from the two armoured vehicles, a woman had stepped out from the throng and performed a frenzied bare-breasted dance.

She picked up a stone and threw it at the police, whereupon the rest of the crowd also started throwing stones.

The men in his vehicle fired a total of 24 rounds. Warrant Officer Pentz declared. He had used his 9mm pistol. He had not aimed at anyone in particular, but in the general direction of the front row of the advancing crowd.

At the end of the warrant officer's account the hearing was adjourned to today.

Meanwhile, clashes between rioters and police were reported from New Brighton township.

● BRUSSELS: Multinational companies and white civilians in South Africa could soon become targets for the African National Congress, Mr Godfrey Motsepe said in Brussels yesterday (Ian Murray writes).

Mr Motsepe, who represents the ANC in Brussels, said there was now no choice but to hit civilian targets.

"If South Africa continues its random killing, we can't sit back. We have to reappraise our strategy. I won't be surprised if white civilian targets are hit. There are no orders on that yet, but this is the mood in ANC ranks."

## Show of force against anti-apartheid group

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg

More than 100 police surrounded the headquarters of the United Democratic Front yesterday in an apparent show of force against the anti-apartheid organization following the statement on Wednesday by Mr P. W. Botha, the State President, that he had ordered "appropriate

steps to be taken to restore and maintain law and order."

The police did not attempt to enter Khotso House in central Johannesburg where a United Democratic Front meeting called to express solidarity with blacks killed in the Eastern Cape province last week was addressed by Bishop Desmond Tutu.

Whites in Johannesburg were still stunned by a horrific bus accident on Wednesday when a double decker bus carrying more than 70 white high school pupils plunged into a reservoir in the middle of the city and more than 40 were killed. The accident has dominated newspapers and television for 24 hours and prominence has been given to appeals for contributions to a fund to help pay funeral expenses.

But blacks noted bitterly that there had been no expressions of official sympathy.

In Pretoria, Mr Louis Nel, the Deputy Foreign Minister, told foreign diplomats and journalists there was no doubt that the outlawed African National Congress was behind recent township unrest.

## Vigilante's motive doubted

## Subway 'hero' faces 100-year sentence

From Trevor Fishlock, New York

Bernhard Goetz, whose shooting of four black youths on the New York subway made him a bizarre celebrity, was charged here yesterday with attempted murder.

The way is clear at last for a proper analysis of an episode that has been stoked feverishly by axe-grinding journalists, lawyers and politicians and the stirred emotions of a city obsessed with its own violence.

Mr Goetz, aged 37, became a plaything of the press and television after he shot the youths in December, claiming that one of them had asked him for five dollars. Everywhere he goes he is mobbed by supporters and photographers.

His action instantly struck a chord. He was hailed as an avenging hero, the ordinary man who hits back against crime.



Mr Goetz: Indicted by second jury

Although his story is not especially remarkable in a heavily armed country where citizens commonly shoot at robbers, Mr Goetz has been carried on an unstoppable wave of publicity and his action is a national and international talking point.

In New York, a city fascinated by itself, the Goetz story is the predominant stuff of headlines, saloon bar talk and the opinions of philosopher-cabbies.

There was widespread approval of the action of a Grand Jury which in January charged him with illegal possession of a gun, but would not charge him with murder.

But his image as a man who pulled out his gun in self-defence in a subway system plagued by muggers was denied by a revelation that he had shot two of the youths in the back.

It was also revealed, in Mr Goetz's own statement to the police, that after his first burst of firing he approached one youth, who had slumped on a seat, and shot him again, saying "you don't look so bad; here's another one".

This remark was a significant factor in his appearance before a second Grand Jury, an unusual step. This time the 23-strong jury, meeting in secret, agreed that he should be charged on four counts of attempted murder. It carries a maximum 25-year prison term.

## Deputy to Kadar named to ease succession

From Roger Boyes, Budapest

James Kadar, the veteran Hungarian party leader, yesterday went some way to assuaging his countrymen's fears by pledging that his economic reform policy would continue after his death or retirement.

Mr Kadar, aged 72, was addressing some 1,000 delegates to the Hungarian Communist Party congress in a winding-up speech that summarized all the key issues raised in four days of debate: Concern about inflation, the East-West technology gap, the housing problem and the future of economic reform. Foreign leaders, he said, "Sometimes put questions about whether (our) present... course will continue. On the experiences I gathered here, I say that this course will last long."

But he also had concessions to make to hardline critics - a trade union leader, Sander Gaspar, for example, who attacked the way price rises were being implemented - by promising to tighten controls on the newly rich.

A Politburo reshuffle underlined concerns about the future of the economic reform: Mr Karoly Nemeth, aged 62, the Politburo member in charge of party organization, was appointed the formal deputy to

Mr Kadar, with the aim of making a succession smoother. He will also share the leader's workload.

The congress also brought the Budapest party chief, Mr Karoly Grosz, into the Politburo. At 55 he qualifies as young blood, and is sometimes described as a hardliner.

In fact he tries to align his loyalty to Kadarist economic reform with day-to-day worries about the standard of living that come to his notice as head of the capital's Communist Party organization. He is already tipped as a potential successor to Mr Kadar.

One aspect of the Kadar reform is that workers can form private groups, rent equipment from their factories and then work in the evenings at higher rates negotiated with the factory management.

Critics have pointed out that productivity during standard working hours is very low, and then takes on superhuman dimensions as soon as the workers turn the lathe for profit.

Mr Kadar defended the arrangement explicitly, but said it should be more closely supervised by party cells within the factories to stamp out illicit profiteering.

## UK disappoints Delhi

Delhi (Reuters) - The Indian Government feels that the attitude of Britain and Pakistan towards the activities of what it calls "extremist elements" is unsatisfactory.

The Minister of State for External Affairs, Khurshed Alam Khan, said in a written parliamentary reply yesterday that Delhi was closely watching the activities abroad of both Sikh and Kashmiri extremists.

Asked whether British and Pakistani authorities were helping separatist groups, he said: "The attitude of these governments is unsatisfactory." He did not give details.

● ISLAMABAD: Pakistani military authorities have freed more than 40 political prisoners in Punjab and North-West Frontier provinces (Reuters reports).

"Effective briefing is vital if people are to work as a team, and it's an essential part of my job to do it properly."

David Ramshaw's ability to communicate well with his sales team could have a lot to do with the success he's met in his career.

He's Area Sales Manager for a firm of textile manufacturers, responsible for a team dealing with a sizeable part of the North-East.

Yet despite his job responsibilities, at the weekend David takes on another, equally demanding role - as a Territorial Army Officer.

"Okay - it's very time consuming. But I get twice as much out of the TA as I put in. And I keep fitter and more mentally alert."

David earned his commission whilst he was still a student.

# Most of the time his responsibilities are in the North East. One day they could be further afield.

The selection processes for Officer training are pretty stringent, and he'd be the first to tell you how challenging the training can be.

But today he's a Lieutenant in the 101st Northumbrian Field Regiment in charge of an Artillery Troop.

Obviously it's not something you'd undertake lightly.

The TA represents a third of the Army's strength, and in the event of war David would be briefing his men in battle conditions alongside regular Army units.

There are plenty of different areas of responsibility in today's TA, every one of them as important as David's, and several different ways to become an Officer.

Like David, some people are selected

to come in as potential Officers, whilst others start as soldiers.

If you think you have the fitness and ability to take on a task like this and you're prepared to devote both yourself, and a fair part of your leisure time to it, we'd like to hear from you.

Your time commitment will be at least 6 weekends and 2 weeks camp per year, plus some weekday evenings.

You'll be well paid for your time of course.

But like David, you'll probably find that the camaraderie and sense of service you get from TA life brings a reward that goes way beyond the simply financial.

**Officer** Find out more: If you are between 18 and 28 years of age and think you have the abilities we're looking for, complete the coupon and post it to Major Nigel Ley, (Dept. T1F), Duke of York's H.Q., Centre Block, Chelsea, SW3 4SG or contact your nearest TAVR Association. (We're in the phone book under 'Army').

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Town \_\_\_\_\_ County \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_  
Educational Qualifications \_\_\_\_\_

**The Territorials**



Parliamentary opposition: demonstrators clash with police outside the Copenhagen parliament building yesterday

## Danish MPs turned back by strikers

From Christopher Follett, Copenhagen

About 1,500 trade unionists blockaded the approaches to the parliament building here yesterday as Denmark's minority coalition Government attempted to push through legislation to end the six-day-old private sector strike.

Members of the Folketing were prevented from attending the session, which was delayed by 1½ hours. Mr Poul Schlüter, the Conservative Prime Minister, and some of his ministers, had to be driven to Parliament with a police escort as scuffles broke out between demonstrators and police.

Government has secured a guaranteed parliamentary majority for the legislation, which puts a 2 per cent limit on pay rises for each of the next two years in both public and private sectors, shortens the working week from 40 to 39 hours in 1987 and imposes a compulsory savings scheme on the best paid workers.

## Sudan calls troops out to control rioters

Khartoum (AP) - Sudanese troops and police reportedly used tear gas and gunfire yesterday to put down the third outbreak of anti-government rioting in Khartoum in three days.

Sources in contact with hospitals said more than six and perhaps as many as 18 rioters were killed on Wednesday by police firing shotguns and a number were wounded. Other sources said that between two and four people died and about seven wounded.

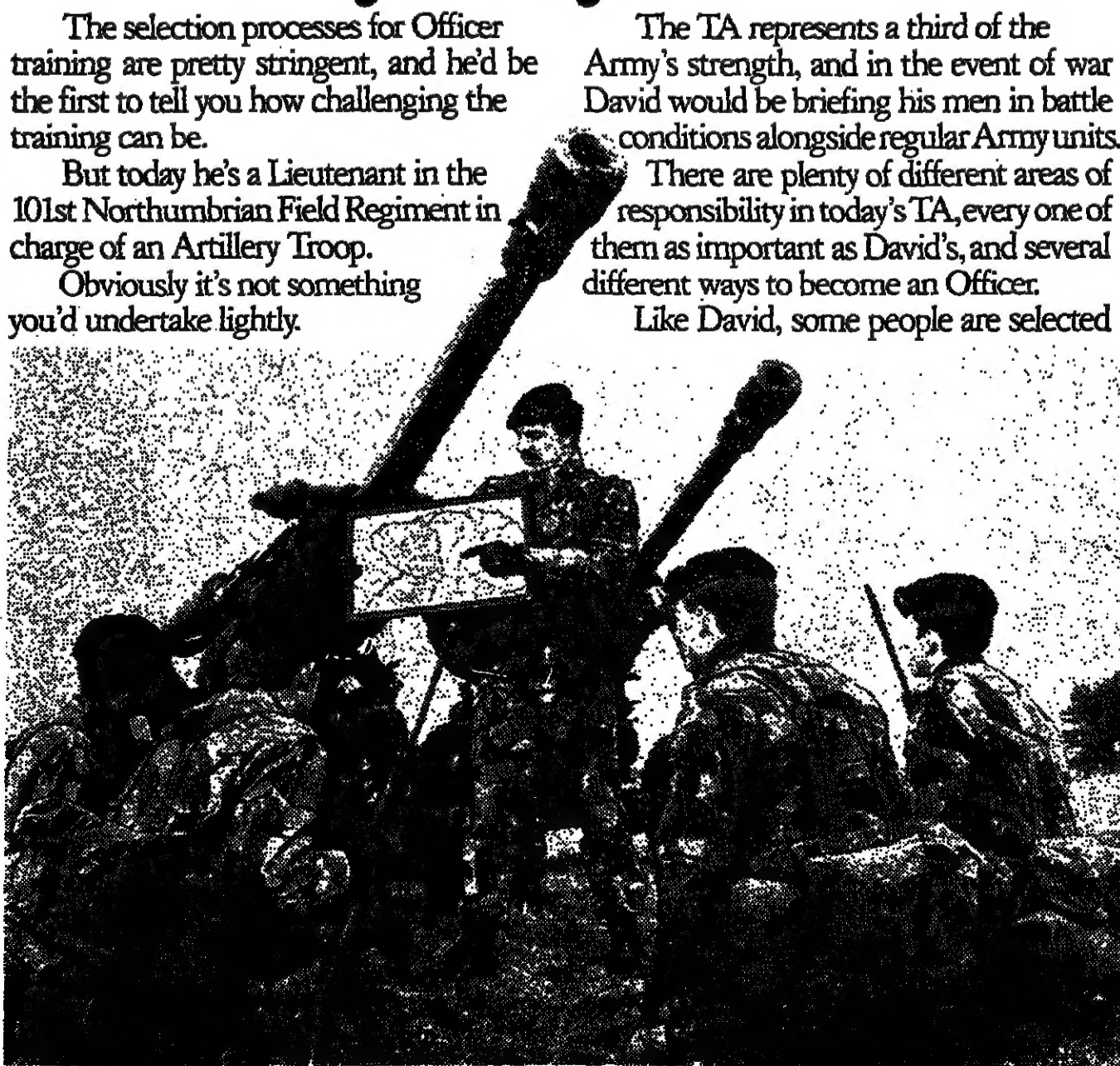
Unofficial sources reported that several rioters were wounded in yesterday's action.

The Government said yesterday that it had set up special courts to try rioters and that more than 300 had been sentenced since the tribunals sitting on Wednesday night.

● Reports reaching The Times in London said that US diplomats in Khartoum were advised to stay at home after a bomb threat on Wednesday against the US embassy in Khartoum. The threat was made in a telephone call purporting to be from the Islamic Jihad organization.

● WASHINGTON: President Gaafar Nimeiry of Sudan arrived here on Wednesday for a 10-day private visit to Washington during which he will meet President Reagan (AFP report).

President Nimeiry is also scheduled to have a medical check-up.





They'd be a lot higher if he didn't mention his disability.

Because he'll be lucky to get an interview once that's on his application form.

One man that we know of had 50 job applications rejected in a row.

Until he didn't mention his disability.

He then received 12 interviews out of the next 35 applications.

Yet even if the disabled get an inter-

able through the Manpower Services Commission.

And you could be breaking the law if you don't employ them.

Because if you have over 20 people in your company then 3% of your workforce should be disabled.

Not that the law alone is powerful enough to overcome prejudice.

Which is why the GLC has set up

## WITH 3½ MILLION LOOKING FOR WORK, WHAT ARE HIS CHANCES?

view, a lot of the time is taken asking how they'd cope.

They'll be asked in great detail how they'd get to work if they had a puncture. Or how they'd be able to reach a particular filing system. (No thought is given to locating the filing system in a different place.)

But with 3½ million able-bodied to choose from, why should you as an employer consider someone with a disability?

Firstly, many disabilities don't affect a person's ability to do the job.

An artificial leg is no barrier to being a draughtsman. Nor is deafness a handicap to programming a computer.

What's more, it's been found that people with disabilities actually take less time off through illness.

Simply because they're glad to be given a job.

And their disability often means that they're able to use their other senses more efficiently.

For example, the blind can have a more developed sense of touch or hearing. So for some jobs they might actually be better equipped.

Admittedly, it might cost you a small investment to accommodate them, but Government funding is avail-

the Disability Resource Team.

To encourage employers to operate an equal opportunities policy.

To give advice to the disabled themselves. As well as to other members of the community in positions of power.

Because even if disabled people are able to get a job, their problems are far from over.

The simplest of journeys is a major expedition. They're labelled fire risks in theatres and cinemas. Seen as obstacles in pubs and restaurants. Or restricted to off-peak hours in swimming pools.

Virtually imprisoning them in their own homes.

If you're an employer do give some consideration to employing the disabled. Or if you'd like advice write for our leaflet to GLC Disability Resource Team, Room 92, The County Hall, London SE1 7PB. Or telephone the GLC Hotline on 01-633 4400.

We'd also welcome enquiries from people with disabilities. We're not able to solve individual cases but we can give guidance.

If you do consider a disabled person for a job you'll sleep well at nights.

Not because you've been charitable.

But because you've made a wise business decision.

**GLC. A DISABILITY SHOULDN'T BE A HANDICAP.**



## Raids on six cities claim 280 victims as Baghdad threatens new offensive

Baghdad (Reuters) - Iraq said yesterday its aircraft had attacked Iranian cities and towns and a "very large naval target" near Iran's main oil terminal. Iran's official media reported 34 dead and more than 250 wounded in 24 hours.

Official Iraqi newspapers meanwhile said that Baghdad was prepared to escalate the 34-month-old Gulf War unless Tehran accepts a comprehensive peace settlement.

A military spokesman said Iraqi jets raided Isfahan in central Iran and the western Iranian centres of Ilam, Salehabad, Tabriz, Baneh and Marivan. It's aircraft had also scored an "accurate and effective hit" on a "very large naval target", a term often used to refer to a tanker or merchant vessel.

Gulf shipping sources could not confirm the attack. Twenty-two ships have been hit this year, but many of Iraq's claims have not been confirmed.

The toll of 16 dead and 199 wounded in an air attack on Tehran on Wednesday was the highest reported in a single raid since Iraq began attacking the Iranian capital on March 11.

The Iranian news agency Irna said rockets fired by two Iraqi fighter-bombers completely destroyed a four-storey building

and other houses in a south-east Tehran suburb.

Tehran radio said Iraqi planes also killed 10 people and wounded 40 in Baneh. Four more died and 17 were wounded in Ilam, and four died in nearby Salehabad.

Baghdad newspapers yesterday quoted Taha Yassin Ramadan, first deputy Prime Minister and commander of the 650,000-man People's Army, as saying Iraqi forces would continue a steady build-up of troops and weapons unless Tehran responded to peace appeals.

● **OSLO:** A detailed survey of attacks on shipping in the northern Gulf shows that Sunday is the most dangerous day, with least risk on Friday and Saturday (Reuters reports).

The report, by the Oslo-based International Association of Independent Tanker Owners, said 35 tankers were attacked between March and December 1984, with Iraq making 19 assaults and Iran 16.

Most Iraqi attacks took place between 30 and 70 nautical miles south of Kharg Island, Iran's main oil terminal and itself a target of several raids.

Up to the end of 1984, 25 sailors had been killed or reported missing and a further 25 injured, according to the report.

"Most attacks took place on Sundays, gradually tailing off during the week and almost coming to a halt on Fridays and Saturdays," it said.

Iraqi attacks using Exocet air-to-surface missiles have been the most successful, and the 11 tankers damaged beyond repair were all hit in the engine room or bridge area by the missiles.

Iranian Maverick air-launched missiles could not be fired at night or in poor visibility. The vessels hit in 1984 that will never sail again represent some 2.4 million dead weight tonnes, about 10 per cent of the Allied merchant shipping sunk in the Second World War.

**NEW YORK:** Iraq is resisting demands that it re-enter into a partial truce with Iran and has vowed to continue the fighting until Tehran is either defeated or comes to the negotiating table (Zoriana Pysarivsky writes).

Mr Riyadh al-Quasbi, Iraq's UN representative, said Iran was unwilling to commit itself in writing to any limited ceasefire. "For Iraq it is either peace or all-out war," he said.

He denied Iranian charges, confirmed by the United States, that Iraq had resorted to chemical weapons. "Iraq has never used chemical weapons," he said, "and never will."



Progress halted: Iranian prisoners await transport near the Al Hawizah marshes, scene of Iran's unsuccessful offensive north of Basra.

Extremists accuse writer of spying

## Freed Briton held in chains

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

A man claiming to speak for an extremist Muslim organization that murdered two British diplomats in India and Greece last year, said yesterday that his group held Mr Alec Collett, the freelance British writer who was kidnapped south of Beirut on Monday, and demanded "the liberation of all Muslim freedom fighters from British imperialist jails".

The self-styled "revolutionary organization of socialist Muslims" - widely thought to be part of a Palestinian killer squad led by Abu Nidal - appears to have exchanged Mr Collett for three Palestinians imprisoned in Britain for the attempted assassination of the Israeli ambassador in London in 1982.

The caller, who telephoned a foreign news agency in Beirut yesterday morning, also accused Mr Collett of spying for British intelligence, an allegation that is going to cause deep concern for Britons still living in Lebanon.

The release of Mr Geoffrey Nash, a British scientist, by a group of Shia Muslims on Wednesday had earlier brought some hope that the wave of kidnappings of Westerners in the country might have ended.

Mr Collett, who was on assignment with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency, was driving in a UN car when he was abducted by gunmen at Khaldé.

In New York, a UN spokesman said Mr Collett's captors - whom they would not identify - had given assurances that he was safe and receiving medicine for diabetes.

The UN has already ordered

non-essential staff, including Britons, to leave Lebanon, although some foreign employees will remain.

Yesterday's anonymous statement claimed that documents found on Mr Collett proved that he worked for British intelligence "with the rank of consul" (sic) and said that his work for the UN was a "cover-up" for spying activities. The telephone caller also gave figures from a "document" which in reality appears to be nothing more sinister than the number of a British passport.

The phone caller added that his movement "warns" the British authorities and all forces of unbelievers of the consequences of persisting in their aggressions and that "we will continue to chase and strike at whoever has a link with British imperialism - wherever he may be".

If this appears to place British citizens in even greater peril in Lebanon, it should none the less be realized that at least five kidnap groups have identified themselves in anonymous telephone calls to Beirut news agencies over the past four weeks and more than 20 in the past year. Some of them must be fake.

The case of Mr Nash, who told his own disturbing story in Beirut yesterday, is typical. His abduction - and that of Mr Brian Levick, a British businessman, and Mr Terry Anderson, the Association Press Bureau chief in Beirut - was at first claimed by "Islamic Jihad", which wants the release of Shia Muslims jailed in

Kuwait. But Mr Nash's captors identified themselves as members of the "Khairat brigade", a hitherto unknown group, which refused to make any demands at all.

Mr Nash's kidnappers had blindfolded him with tissues when they took him to an underground cell in Beirut on March 14 for a day they put chains round his legs and one hand. Several times they claimed he was an American diplomat.

Once they discovered he was British, however, they seemed to lose interest in their prisoner, although he spent much of his confinement in pitch dark, the only sound that of an air-conditioner hissing.

"When I got into the cell, they removed the Kleenex off my eyes," he said. "They used to feed me three meals daily, sometimes twice a day, salads, cheese, hamburgers and soft drinks... there was a mattress on the floor... I could hear or see anything. There were no lights in the cell. But I could see the shadows of them through the corridor light."

They days passed and one day one of them came to me and sat beside me on the mattress and gave me breakfast. I think he was the superior. I could tell from his voice. This man told me: 'You want to go home? come on, you want to go home?' A hood was placed over Mr Nash's head and he was placed on top of a blanket in the boot of a car and driven for 'several hours' before being released near his West Beirut home.

## Alcoholism forces President to quit

From Stephen Taylor, Singapore

President Devan Nair of Singapore resigned yesterday after doctors' reports had disclosed that he is suffering from alcohol dependence. President Nair, aged 61, has been undergoing treatment at Singapore General Hospital since being rushed home from a holiday in Malaysia 10 days ago with what was described as liver failure.

In a statement dictated from his hospital bed and read to Parliament yesterday, he said the decision to resign was entirely his own. He regretted that he was unable to remain in office for the remainder of his



President Devan Nair: Being treated in hospital.

term, which expires on October 23. After the statement had been read, Mr Lee Kuan Yew, the Prime Minister, told Parliament he had first learnt of the President's "secret problem" on March 15.

Only the President's immediate family had known, Mr Lee added, and had kept it a secret "in the mistaken belief" that it was in his best interests. Mrs Nair had since told him that she had wanted to confide in him many times since 1979 but could not bring herself to do so.

In another letter read to Parliament by Mr Lee, the President indicated he had realized he was an alcoholic last year.

President Nair was elected for a four-year term by Parliament in 1981 after being proposed by Mr Lee. A former trade union leader, his duties as head of state were largely ceremonial.

What was clearly a private problem became apparent during the President's private visit to Sarawak when erratic behaviour, with moments of lucidity being broken by confusion, alarmed his hosts. On March 15 his personal physician was asked to fly to Kuching, the Sarawak capital, to accompany him home.

## Red Brigade claim death of lecturer

From John Earle, Rome

Six defendants at a trial in Venice yesterday of members of the Red Brigades started reading a communique claiming responsibility for their organization for Wednesday's killing in Rome of Signor Ezio Tarantelli, a university lecturer, before being stopped by the judge.

The judge cut off the microphones after they announced: "The Red Brigades have relaunched with force their proposal of armed struggle for communism." The defendants succeeded, however, in getting their document appended to the trial records.

Universities in Italy suspended teaching yesterday in mourning for Signor Tarantelli. He was a lecturer in economics in Rome as well as a consultant to the Catholic trade union confederation CISL who helped to prepare legislation last year cutting the wage indexation scheme.

The three big union confederations, CISL, the Communist-led CGIL and the smaller UIL, which have been split over the indexation cuts, joined together in two-hour work stoppages. Signor Bettino Craxi, the Prime Minister, said after a meeting of Ministers that it was impossible to give everyone on terrorist death list protection.

## Bitter fight hits Spain's communists

From Harry Debelius, Madrid

Wracked by infighting, the Spanish Communist Party finds itself on the eve of a national conference of its leaders, beginning here today, weaker and more divided than at any time since it was legalized in 1977.

A bitter power struggle between the influential former Secretary-General, Señor Santiago Carrillo, and the current Secretary-General, Señor Gerardo Iglesias, has brought threats from at least three regional delegations to boycott the conference, and the danger for the party that yet another splinter group may be formed.

The party's parliamentary representation dropped in the 1982 election from 23 to four seats, after a steady decline in membership and voters.

In a storm of criticism set off by the electoral debacle and by massive defections, Señor Carrillo stepped down. Before he did so, the Basque Communist Party split off and lost much of its membership to other parties.

Last year, a pro-Moscow faction deserted the party and formed a new party under the leadership of Señor Ignacio Callego.

Señor Callego and his followers say Señor Iglesias has watered down the party's ideology.

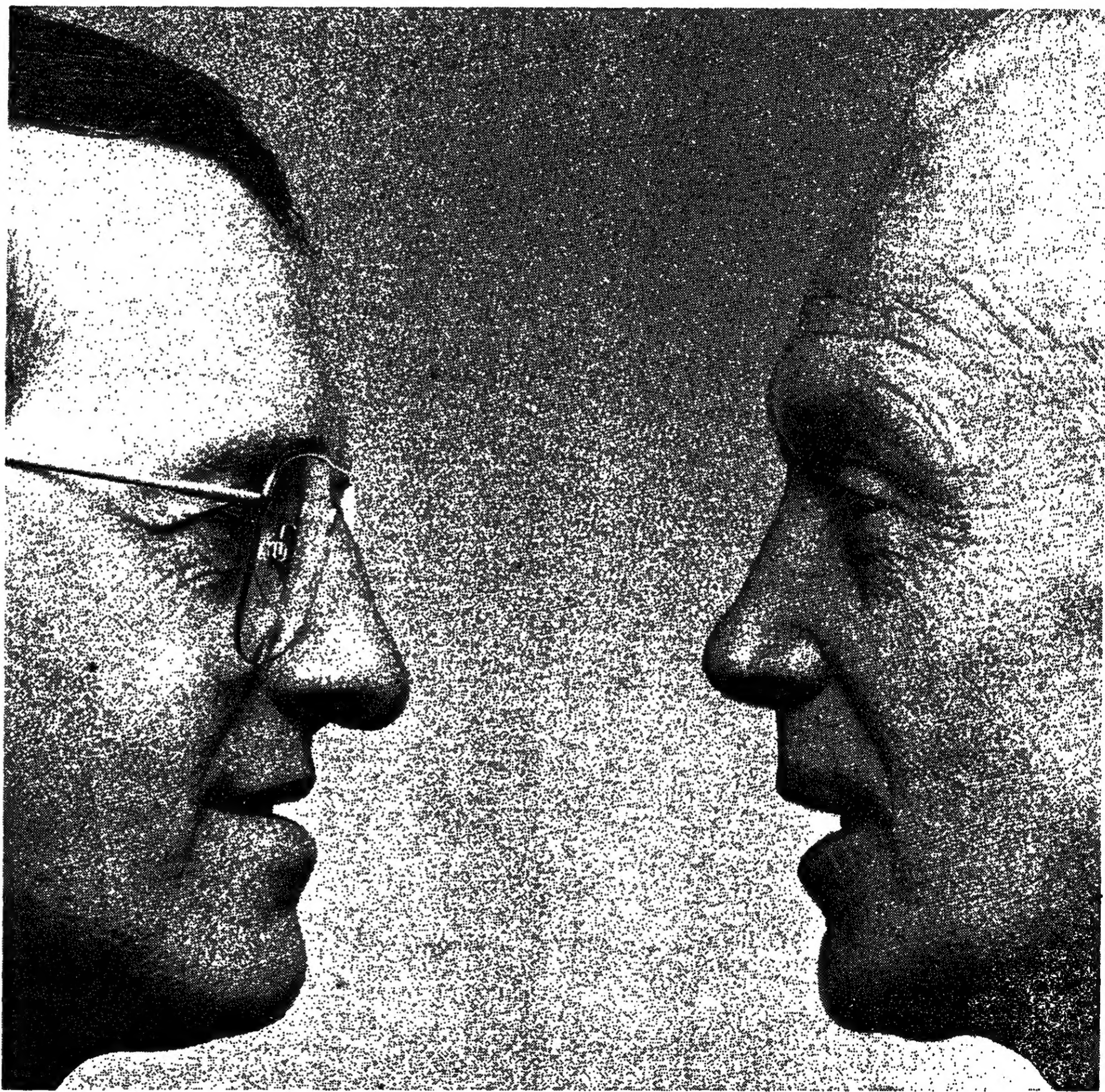
## Britain loses £140,000 in EEC fish swindle

A fish fiddle involving British and Polish trawlers cost the British Government £140,000 in the European Court of Justice in Luxembourg. The scheme, designed to avoid import duties on Polish fish, made a mockery of EEC fishing regulations, the court's advocate general said.

The court heard that Polish fishermen in the Baltic were avoiding EEC duties on catches by switching nets at sea with British trawlers.

Fish hauls were then landed

as EEC market fish and the two skippers would split the profits. The Government's argument, that the catches were legally EEC fish because it was the British boat which hauled them, was rejected. The case was brought by the European Commission after a tip-off. The Government was ordered to pay tax of £140,000 which should have been handed over for a consignment of 2,500 tonnes of cod netted by a Polish boat but hauled by a British vessel.



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other people into the meeting, study charts, prototypes and models and even exchange documents.

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CONFERRING



## Low turnout expected as El Salvador votes again for old faces and labels

From John Carlin, San Salvador

Salvadoreans will greet this year's Easter holidays with more enthusiasm than usual for it will mark the end of a series of elections which will have had them voting four times in three years.

The final poll, on Sunday, is for a new legislative assembly. The general perception of the elections as a tedious ordeal means that voter turnout is expected to be lower, but the vote is crucial.

If the 60-seat assembly, El Salvador's parliament, remains in right-wing control - as it has been since 1982 - the Christian Democrat President, Sr José Napoleón Duarte, will be frustrated in his efforts to promote social change. A majority for the Christian Democrats, on the other hand, will arouse fears among right-wingers - including many army officers - that President Duarte will set El Salvador on the road to socialism.

The two-month election campaign, however, has been "dull and lacklustre" in the words of one diplomat. The faces remain the same and so does the slander. The issues are presented as brutally simplistic and there have been coherent proposals on for ways to combat the economic and social problems that sparked the five-year civil war in which 50,000 people have died and a million have been driven out of their homes.

The Christian Democrats' main rivals are Major Robert d'Aubuisson's Republican Nationalist Alliance (Arena) and El Salvador's traditional right-wing rulers, National Conciliation (PCN), which have formed an electoral coalition. Their cooperation is not so much a reflection of shared political convictions as of a common perception that President Duarte will run amok without an Assembly that can

neutralize his legislative initiatives.

As in last year's presidential elections, the Christian Democrats have set out to characterize the right as "fascist", the right to brand the Christian Democrats as "communists". These labels are only dimly understood by El Salvador's largely illiterate, undernourished and bemused 4½ million population.

In full-page newspaper advertisements, Major d'Aubuisson's Arena has been intimating that the street murders recently of a number of right-wing politicians were, after all, not the work of left-wing guerrillas, but of what the arena faithful call "the green squads" - green is the party colour for the Christian Democrats.

The Christian Democrats, in turn, have made much of tenuous suggestions that Arena has financed its campaign with money in the drug trade.

## Senate setback for US aid to contras

Washington - The Reagan Administration has been given a first taste of congressional resistance to its desire to resume funding to the Nicaraguan "contra" guerrillas as part of its campaign against the leftist Sandinista government (Christopher Thomas writes).

The Republican-controlled Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted nine to eight to ban the use of foreign aid money for fighting the Nicaraguan government. The vote was designed to stop the Administration channelling money to the Contras through third countries. Administration officials have admitted that

some money has reached the guerrillas through Honduras and El Salvador. The Administration plans to ask Congress after the Easter recess for \$4 million in aid to the rebels, which officials describe as "fundamental" to President Reagan's Central American policies.

## Russia and US to play down death of officer

From Christopher Thomas Washington

High-level military discussions are to be held between the United States and the Soviet Union in Berlin over the fatal shooting of an American Army major in East Germany by a Russian guard. But on the political and diplomatic level it is clear that the superpowers intend to play down the incident.

American officials have conceded that Major Arthur Nicholson, a member of the US military liaison mission in East Germany, was using some form of an advanced camera when he was shot in the chest by the Russian. The Russians apparently exposed the film before American personnel arrived on the scene.

A senior State Department official said Major Nicholson had been photographing the inside of a Soviet military building through a window in an area that had been officially designated a "temporarily restricted area" by the Soviet Union until February 20.

American officials who briefed reporters in Washington seemed unclear about the ground rules for US soldiers challenged by Russian soldiers in East Germany. American forces who catch Russian military personnel in restricted areas have standing orders not to use force but to try to block the Russians' vehicle and apprehend them.

According to the Soviet Union, Major Nicholson was



Berlin tribute: Mrs Karen Nicholson (above left), widow of Major Nicholson (left) and their daughter, Jenny, at a memorial service for the major in Berlin.

challenged and then tried to escape. American officials denied he was challenged or that a warning shot was fired. Tass, the official Soviet news agency, said Major Nicholson had secretly approached a storage

building, opened a window and taken pictures.

The State Department said: "We have detained Soviets on many occasions in our own restricted areas. On March 20, two members of the Soviet

mission were detained in a temporarily restricted area. A senior Administration official insisted that Major Nicholson was within his rights to take photographs under established "rules of the game"

## Threat of Greek IMPs bedevils EEC summit

From Ian Murray Brussels

The ten EEC leaders meet in Brussels this afternoon, hoping that for the first time in a decade they can spend most of their spring summit making grand plans for the future rather than fighting over technical details.

By the time of the meeting they expect the foreign ministers to have sorted out the remaining major issues blocking the entry of Spain and Portugal. They know there is already agreement on the budget issues which have soured so many recent summits. Only the Greek problem remains.

Mr Andreas Papandreu, who is arranging his visit to Brussels between the vote in Athens and the inauguration of a new Greek president, is bringing with him a very expensive problem.

It is known in Community jargon as IMPs - Integrated Mediterranean Programmes. These were proposed by the European Commission in 1983 as a £4,000 million package to help Greece, Italy and France to face the effects of Spanish and Portuguese entry.

The Commission paper was virtually ignored until the December summit in Dublin, when Mr Papandreu said he would veto enlargement until the Greek share - about £1,500 million - was agreed.

There the matter stands. Whatever the success of the foreign minister in deciding how many Spanish fishing boats can enter Community waters, or how much Portugal should contribute to the EEC budget, he is bound to press his case again.

M Jacques Delors, the Commission President, is very optimistic that the enlargement negotiations will succeed. Spain and Portugal are approaching them with an open mind, he says. France, the EEC country with the most outstanding objections, is "disposed to make an effort."

But he is much less sanguine about IMPs. With Britain still not convinced that there is any case at all for more than a token payment, agreement seems very difficult. Mr Papandreu has already shown he can withstand EEC pressure, though he might find it more difficult to deny pleas from the socialist governments of Spain and Portugal.

But since the summit will not want to be bogged down by IMPs, the question might well be put out for expert review while heads of government peer into the EEC's future.

Mrs Thatcher is said to be particularly pleased with the Commission's paper on the economic and social situation. It emphasises the need for moderate wage settlements and support for small companies.

Chancellor Kohl will be pleased that West Germany's preoccupation with the environment is recognised, in a paper making improvement in this area "A top Community priority."

There will also be extra attention on the paper calling for improvement in the EEC's technological base. M Delors said yesterday that among research projects it should consider funding were those linked to "Star Wars": the issue could provoke considerable argument.

Leading article, page 15

## Pit victory claimed by Scargill

From Richard Owen Moscow

Mr Arthur Scargill yesterday told Russians that the miners' strike had politicized thousands of young British men and women "to a degree that seemed unbelievable only two or three years ago". The struggle itself had been the 12-month strike's most important achievement, "a brilliant victory", the National Union of Mineworkers' leader said in *Trud*, the Soviet trade union daily.

He gave the interview during his visit to Moscow on Monday and Tuesday for talks with Soviet Union officials. He refused to tell British correspondents where he was staying and Soviet officials declined to pass on interview requests. Mr Scargill said he was in Moscow to prepare for an international miners' conference.

He told *Trud* he wanted to thank Soviet workers for their moral and material support during the miners' "historic struggle", but emphasised that workers in America, Australia and Western Europe had also given aid. The dispute "the most prolonged national strike in history" had had achievements which should not be under-estimated, including the fact that pit closures and job losses imposed by the National Coal Board "on the orders of the Government" had not been carried out. Seventy per cent of the strike's aims had been achieved.

Mr Scargill made no mention of miners who had opposed the strike.

## Athens Opposition may challenge poll's legality

From Mario Modiano, Athens

The Conservative Opposition in Greece is threatening to challenge the legality of today's presidential election in Parliament, if the Socialist Government resorts to methods of dubious legitimacy to elect its candidate, Mr Christos Sartzetakis, the supreme court judge.

Mr Constantine Mitsotakis, leader of New Democracy, the Conservative main opposition grouping, said his party would refuse to recognize Mr Sartzetakis as president of Greece if he obtained the required minimum of 180 votes thanks only to the controversial vote of Mr Yiannis Alevras. Parliament's Socialist Speaker, who is acting president.

Parliament's Socialist-Communist majority ruled last week that Mr Alevras was entitled to vote despite his interim role as president after Mr Karamanlis's resignation. But New Democracy refuses to accept this ruling and invokes the contrary opinion of the country's top constitutional experts.

To overcome this difficulty, the Socialist Government during last Saturday's inconclusive voting round used unusual

methods to ensure there were no defections. It imposed ballot papers of different colours, grouped its deputies by constituencies to ensure maximum surveillance and even positioned a new gang of ushers at strategic points around the chamber.

The result of what should have been a secret vote last Saturday was 181 in favour of Mr Sartzetakis - 164 from the Socialists, 12 from the Communists, and five from independents. Mr Alevras did not vote.

Mr Mitsotakis, whose 112 deputies abstained, urged the Government to desist from such tricks and agree that voting should take place behind a screen. The idea was indignantly rejected as "an insult to Parliament".

The New Democracy leader said his party would reserve its position on the election's legality if coloured ballot papers were used again. Jurists said this could lead to constitutional chaos if, for instance, the Opposition were to question the new president's right to sanction or promulgate legislation.

## Massacre case dropped

Avacucho (Reuter) - The Peruvian Government has absolved Indian villagers accused of hacking to death eight local pressmen in the Andes two years ago.

The prosecutor, Señor Oscar Guerrero, said this week that he was dropping charges against the 17 accused peasants because their six-month trial had failed to provide sufficient evidence.

Court officials called for order as widows of the killed newsmen burst into tears,

witnesses said. Judge Hermenegildo Ventura, presiding, who has repeatedly hinted that the military might be linked to the massacre, asked the prosecutor to again press charges.

But local prosecutors said they had no plans to do so. The four journalists and four photographers were killed while on a human rights investigation in Uchurucay, 390 miles south-east of the capital on January 26, 1983. The court heard testimonies from 24 witnesses.



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SINGAPORE AIRLINES



### Caroline Moorehead reports on an ominous development

MAGAZINE · A LA CARTE MAGAZINE · A LA CARTE MAGAZINE · A LA CARTE MAGAZINE · A LA CARTE MAGAZINE



## SPECTRUM

Achieving fame and fortune is the aspiration of many, but only a few make it. Alan Franks looks at a new book which asked the famous to reveal their success stories

# Living life on top of the pile

Success is wasted on the talented, just as youth is wasted on the young. This, at least, is the view of those many gifted failures who have been passed over by the goddess of luck.

The trouble with one man's success is that it requires the failure of 50 more. Our society has made it painfully plain that celebrity, whether commercial or artistic, can only be achieved at the expense of rivals' obscurity.

Edward de Bono's new book, *Tactics, The Art and Science of Success*, is a sad corroboration of that truth. And since luck is so often the wet nurse of success, his very title is a contradiction in terms. Sadder still is his acceptance of the notion that success is mainly a fiscal phenomenon. The man who once thought laterally is now thinking collaterally.

How else can we explain his concentration on those who have made a pile for themselves during the ascent to the top of the professional tree, rather than on those who have risen in the less public vocations? Whether he meant to or not, de Bono bears out the ghastly Victorian proverb that "nothing succeeds like success".

De Bono needs celebrities to sell his book. And here they are in profusion: sportsmen, industrialists and artists, from Virginia Wade to Sir Clive Sinclair and David Bailey.

Success has always been, and will continue to be, a source of pleasure to those who have it, and a cause for sorrow to those who do not.

## MICKIE DUFF

Boxing promoter



I went straight out to a coliseum in the stadium and I called Terry Lawless. And I said: "Terry, this is the time. We must not miss it!" Because that fight, and the previous fight, the champion had taken with Terry's permission. Terry had said: "As long as you keep up number one contender we'll let you make a voluntary defence." Because Terry wanted John Stracey to fight for the championship only when he thought he could win it. He didn't just want to say: "He fought for the championship."

So I phoned Terry and said: "We mustn't let the bastard get away now. Next time he fights, anybody will lick him. He's suddenly an old man." Terry said: "are you absolutely sure?" He's very careful. And I said: "Yes, I'm sure as I ever will be. He's now ready for the taking."

And we went to Mexico. We managed to get fairly neutral officials, and everything else as well as we could make it under the circumstances. And that is the best example I can give you of doing the right thing at the right time.

If I offer him (Terry) a boxer who's on his way up - an opponent who's on his way up, that is - and I haven't seen the opponent, he'll drive me crazy. He'll check records and check records. And he'll phone 50 different people all over the world who've seen the boxer before he'll say yes or no.

But if I tell him I've seen him and the record looks OK, that's the end of it. That's the type of relationship to build up between a matchmaker and a manager.

Not in my wildest dreams could I have believed when I was a kid and used to see Jack Solomons coming out of his office that one day I'd be one of his successors. It was beyond my comprehension. My ambition? To make a living without doing a mundane job. I don't think it went any further than that. But ambition is a funny thing. It's never really satisfied. It grows with success.

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## STING

Lead singer of The Police

I probably have lost a lot of friends, or burnt a lot of friends, in some cases very badly. I've always justified it by the level of my success. There is a certain amount of guilt in success, obviously. But then, if you look at my background, it wouldn't suggest to anyone that I would have ended up a 30-year-old millionaire living in a Georgian mansion in Hampstead, owning racehorses, and with a record-buying public in millions.

And therefore there is a certain amount of "You don't actually deserve this", the feeling that you must have done it by some kind of Byzantine trickery. You can end up really hating yourself for that sort of trickery. It's another ingredient of self-destruction. This is particularly true in rock 'n' roll, which is such a transient thing.

A certain amount of inspiration, and the enjoyment of what you do. That's the prime mover. But then again there is what you might call strategy, where you look at the market and see what sells, and you see what image is required. To a certain extent you taper your creativity to that particular model. That is not to say that

you have to compromise what you do. In a sense, we were very lucky, in what we actually felt like doing coincided, historically, with what the market felt like buying.

In a sense, you see, the upheaval that punk rock had caused within the industry brought total confusion: the executives in the industry didn't have a clue what was happening, and they were terrified for their jobs. They were too old for it; they didn't understand what was going on; they felt isolated by the phenomenon. And they were really trying anything. We came in on the back end of a tidal wave of revolution - opportunists that we were - which is why I talk about strategy. We flew a flag of convenience which was: "We are marketable, yet we are part of this new revolution; take us on. We will succeed and you will succeed accordingly." Which is exactly what happened. We became the biggest-selling act in the world inside three years.

There was Terry Donovan and Mick Jagger and Terry Stamp, and Jean (Shrimpton), of course. This little group had no idea that the scene of Swinging London, or whatever, was in the making. In a way we were doing it without knowing. To us, we were just like kids having fun.

The visual thing happened a bit before the music. The music at that time was Adam Faith and Cliff Richard, but the mini-skirt was partly Jean's legs. I used to pull the skirt up higher and higher every time I did a picture, and *Vogue* used to airbrush it down. And the more they air-brushed it down, the more I put it up. Suddenly it became acceptable that you could wear a skirt up to your knickers.

You take a risk every time you take a picture. You make a decision - it's all about making decisions. I've enormous admiration for Kubrick and Spielberg, who have got to make so many decisions at an enormous cost. It's bad enough when I've got a small thing and it's costing, say, £30,000 a day. It takes enormous mental strength.

They're not all spontaneous decisions. Initially, you think about these decisions a great deal. First (in fashion), I ask what the clothes are, and then we decide where to do it. Italian *Vogue* just called to say would I go to Cairo. I don't want to go to Cairo, so they said where would you like to do it. It's in March, so where's the warm in Europe in March? So I said

## DAVID BAILEY

Photographer



Nice. So then they phoned back 10 minutes later and said: "We don't like the idea of Nice because the clothes don't fit."

I think, because they're Italian, it would be easier to go to a city in Italy; so I say Venice, and what I'll do is do double exposures, so that the girl will be inside a decadent hotel and then I'll go out and do pictures outside and double expose them, so that we'll have a sort of surrealistic thing. Now, I vaguely know what I'm going to do, and that in a way has decided the camera for me. I need a large format 5 x 4 camera to do that. One decision leads to the next. You've got to plan things. You can't just wake up and say: "What am I going to do today?"

I wouldn't say that we ever knew. We were just there at the right time. But now we do have almost total freedom, artistically. We can do what we like. Look at the irony of my singing a 1930s song, *Spread a Little Happiness*, which goes completely against the grain: it became Number One; it's fun to be able to do that. But if I'd done that at first I wouldn't have stood a chance.

Obviously I have spent five years polishing and honing an image. First of all, looking the right way was terribly important. Then saying the right things, giving coherent answers to intelligent questions. It did strike me as odd that one of the first serious interviews I did involved my opinion on nuclear fission. Luckily, I knew about it and gave a fairly coherent answer. But I thought - how funny; all I did was sing a song, and here I am answering questions like this. The other week, for example, I was being asked what I thought about Lebanon. But I suppose that if I do have a forum, for whatever reason, then I have a responsibility to say something and to think about it carefully.

Unfortunately, there are a lot of well-known photographers who aren't any good. The same is true of painters. Is it the green Java Lady or the blue Java Lady? I don't know; my mum's got it somewhere. That's probably the most successful painting there's ever been outside the Mona Lisa. It's probably sold more postcards... and that's a very bad painting. You see, it's the lack of education; you can learn photography in three years like you can learn to draw in three years.

You have to know technical, mechanical things, and go beyond that. Unfortunately, most people don't even have the technique. If you're going to be a painter - unless you're an exception like (Francis) Bacon, who has a technique that is completely his own - you have to learn. Another exception is a photographer called Lartigue, a Frenchman, who really hasn't any technique but who has managed to take all these magical pictures. He's difficult to explain because he basically does snaps. Whenever he points a camera at something, some magic seems to happen - like Aladdin's lamp. Things happen in front of his camera that don't seem to happen in front of other people's. You can't explain it. Technically I know a lot, and I keep up date all the time.

*Tactics, The Art and Science of Success*, by Edward de Bono, published by Collins, price £8.45.

## MY SECRET FOR SUCCESS

**CHRIS BONNINGTON, Mountaineer:**  
"Be clear about what you want to achieve. Plan it out as well as you possibly can."

**JARVIS ASTAIRE, promoter, property developer:**  
"Always let the man you're doing business with make some money."

**MALCOLM FORBES, Forbes Magazine:**  
"For success, you can't beat parent-picking."

**VERITY LAMBERT, Thorn EMI:**  
"Learn as much as you can about the nuts and bolts of what you're doing."

**DIANE VON FURSTENBERG, fashion tycoon:**  
"Go for it. Just go for it and stick to it."

**MIKE BREARLEY:**  
"Ex-England cricket captain and psychoanalyst: 'I want to counteract any built-in defeatism very hard.'"

**STR TERENCE CONRAN, Mothercare/Habitat:**  
"Never get to a state where things are spinning out of control."

**MARGERY HURST, Brook Street Bureau:**  
"Have a good honest relationship with your staff."

**LORD PENNOCK, Ex-president CBI:**  
"Convince other people that you have integrity; therefore you have it."

**NOLAN BUSHNELL, Inventor:**  
"Do things that are fun. Work hard and play hard."

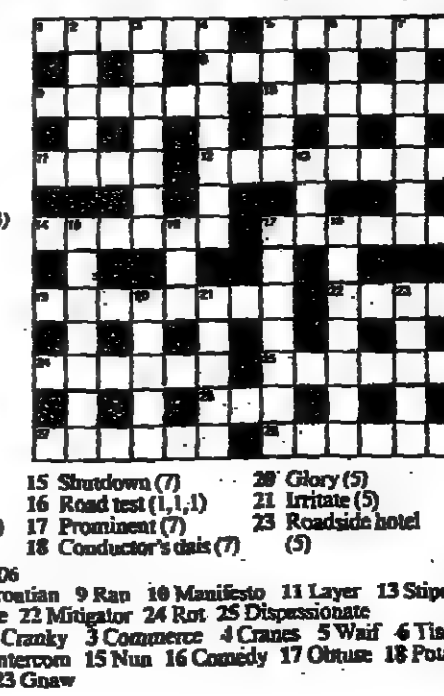
**VIRGINIA WADE, tennis champion:**  
"Treat yourself as you would your own best friend."

## CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 607)

**ACROSS**  
1 Candle wax (6)  
5 Thigh bones (6)  
8 Yes vote (3)  
9 Battle shout (3,3)  
10 Waylay (6)  
11 Spotted (4)  
12 Inner arch (8)  
14 Plan (6)  
17 Ramps (6)  
19 Pre dinner drink (8)  
22 Half (4)  
24 Unexpected (6)  
25 Mistakes (6)  
26 Admit (3)  
27 Chief Channel Island (6)  
28 Fall awkwardly (6)

**DOWN**  
2 Awake to (5)  
3 Permit (7)  
4 Road edge (7)  
5 Banquet (5)  
6 Arab coffee (5)  
7 Fried meat cake (7)  
13 Tear (3)  
15 Shutdown (7)  
16 Road test (1,1,1)  
17 Prominent (7)  
18 Conductor's dais (7)

**SOLUTION TO No 606**  
ACROSS: 8 Serbo-Croatian 9 Ran 10 Manifesto 11 Layer 13 Spiced  
16 Close up 19 Twine 22 Mitigator 24 Rot 25 Dispassionate  
DOWN: 1 Astral 2 Cranky 3 Commerce 4 Canoe 5 Waif 6 Tissue  
7 Unfold 12 All 14 Intension 15 Nun 16 Comedy 17 Oblique 18 Potash  
20 Tarred 21 Either 23 Gnuw



## THE ARTS: 1

## Theatre Irving Wardle in Louisville, Kentucky Disentangling religion from human tyranny

The marvellous Kathy Bates, shelving an ashtray on her bosom, in *The Rain of Terror*



So far as smooth organization and creature-comforts are concerned, I know of no event on earth to match the annual New Plays Festival of the Actors Theatre of Louisville, Kentucky. Every year, plane-loads of international visitors are walled in to the half-dozen hotels that stand like impenetrable bank vaults in downtown Main Street - all within a few minutes walk from the theatre. On the way there you see hardly anyone on the streets, and the half-complex buildings - with the exception of the cloud-capped new Humana headquarters (the festival's medical insurance sponsor) - have hardly gained a brick since the year before. But, once inside, you are cocooned in a little world of sweet, massaging Southern voices and high precision administration.

ATL ranks as one of the foremost new play-development factories in the United States, with some 70 publications and numerous cross-country and international launchings to its credit - from the early discovery of Marsha Norman (later arrived in Hampstead) to last year's P. J. Barry (whose *Occident Bridge Club* has just reached Broadway). But I have usually emerged from the festival dazed by the act of faith which has caused so much good acting and stage-managerial and administrative expertise to be invested in nascent writers and work that remains palpably unfinished despite the prolonged attentions of the script department.

According to Jon Jory, ATL's producing director, there are never more than 25 possible scripts from the annual haul of some 2,000; and therefore the festival does not enjoy the

## Evangelical Christianity goes marching on

luxury of thematic or stylistic programming. What gets on simply amounts to the pick of the available work, and it is no responsibility of Mr Jory if this generally turns out to be naturalistic and domestically blinkered. Reviewers desperate for a theme once seized on the recurring presence of offstage dogs as a crucial bonding element; and no doubt this reviewer is falling into the same trap in saying that this year's programme represents Louisville's day of reckoning with the Almighty. This opinion, I admit, reflects the fact that the best show is a ready-made transfer from Atlanta, and owes nothing to ATL's play-development methods.

My first memory of Louisville is of switching on the bedroom television and seeing Colonel Sanders attributing his world-conquering fried chicken recipe to direct inspiration from God. The Colonel is no more, but evangelical Christianity goes marching on, relentlessly irrational, hypnotic and totally unsatisfiable - or so I thought until the Southern Theatre Conspiracy group hit Louisville with *Tent Meeting*. This is the work of Rebecca Alworth, Larry Larson and Levi Lee, who also make up the acting company in telling a tale excessive even by Bible-belt standards. It follows the adventures of a close-knit family - evangelist father, Vietnam veteran son and simple-minded daughter.

Win Wells's *Gertrude Stein and a Companion*, which won a Fringe First Award at Edinburgh last August and was then seen at the Bush Theatre in January, is to be presented at the Hampstead Theatre for a four-week season beginning on April 16. Miriam Margolyes and Natasha Morgan play Gertrude Stein and Alice B. Toklas respectively.

Becky, who has lately given birth to a vegetable child (paternity undisclosed) which has been taken into intensive care. They abduct the child and make off across State lines in their trailer.

Becky simply wants her baby back at all costs. Darrell, the war-wounded son, puts up with the crazy trip as he has nowhere else to go. But for the patriarchal Reverend Ed, the abduction is the crowning event of his mission; and, naming the baby Jesus O'Tarbucks, he sets off from Arkansas to Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, as a reenactment of the Flight into Egypt (with replays of the Abraham-Isaac sacrifice and other gospel interludes along the way), culminating in the tent meeting where he proclaims the Second Coming.

The rare quality in a piece that takes apart every rhetorical, bullying and emotionally blackmailing tactic known to muscular Christianity is that it does acknowledge the miraculous. Becky originated the plan by sending her father letters from God, instructing him to seize the child. Once begun, however, the letters keep on arriving from on high - not that the Rev Ed can make sense of them ("Make no friends with an elephant keeper", one counsels, "if you have no room to entertain an elephant"). Again, there is a strong suspicion that the Rev Ed has fathered the child on his daughter; but at the same time uncaringly radiant is seen pouring out of the crib, and the supposedly dying child survives even Darrell's attempts at baptismal drowning. So there is a possibility of supernatural parentage.

The central meaning of this unclassifiable Gothic farce is inscribed in the performances. Levi Lee's Rev Ed is a virile barrel-chested figure, bursting with health and confidence. His children, by contrast, are severely damaged. Darrell (Larry Larson) is more broken by parental tyranny than by his war wounds; while Rebecca Alworth's Becky, an amazing bird-like creature, potters round the trailer with cotton wool jammed in her ears, chanting a tuneless song to keep out unwelcome questions and rehearses vestal routines with robot-like hand-gestures for the tent show - always totally fixated on the silent, inert figure in the crib. Far from attacking Christianity, the piece marks a devout attempt to disentangle religion from human tyranny.

Received religion hovers over a large proportion of the surrounding events, though to less illuminating purpose. In Frank Manley's *The Rain of Terror* there is the vastly all overweight old Georgia lady (the marvellous Kathy Bates, shelving an ashtray on her

bosom) hungering after the promised land of California before she instructs her husband to blow a visitor's head off. There is mother in J. F. O'Keefe's *Ride the Dark Horse*, informing her spouse that had he kept up his churchgoing their deleterious daughter would be embarking on her career as a concert pianist instead of dying from cancer. The same actress (Melody Combs) turns up again as the ill-fated Clothilde in Heather McDonald's *Available Light*, scythed to death in the course of a main-house thrash through Norman peasant customs in the 1830s featuring a boy rejected for priesthood who tries to learn to fly.

Some of these plays, like the last, are irreclaimable. Others present good starting ideas that then go off the rails. Douglas Soderberg's *The Root of Chaos* starts with the promising image of an average American family cheerfully going about their daily business while a disused mine is burning under their

## One-act plays increasingly in favour

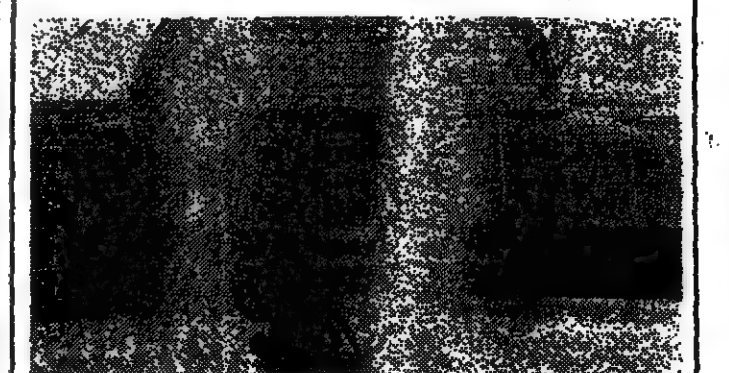
house; but the implied comment is promptly swamped by strip-cartoon carnage. Ellen McLaughlin's *Days and Nights Within* shows a German-born American woman falling into the hands of the postwar East Berlin security police on charges of spying, but all promise of political debate or social contrast dissolves into a sympathy-begging interrogation routine.

Most of these are one-act plays: a length which seems to be increasingly favoured in America, and which Louisville in the past has done much to promote. One result, as Mr Jory says, is that "the sub-plot is becoming an endangered species". Another is that it intensifies the national tendency to concentrate on immediate domestic issues instead of keeping an eye on events outside in the street. Even a full-length play, like James McLure's *The Very Last Lover of the River Cane*, inflates a single anecdote into two acts. As you may deduce from the setting of *Tranquillity Lounge*, Muleshoe (not far from Dimmitt), the author is a hillbilly stylist. And when two authors converge on the "two-bit honky-tonk on the edge of the desert", seeking the hand of its luscious proprietress (Debra Monk), the Texas dialogue becomes as rarefied as *Con greve*. As for the action, though, all Mr McLure supplies is a sustained knock-out fight with long friendly breathing spaces in between.

## Tomorrow

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# THE TIMES DIARY

## Leak and leak again

Much hilarity accompanied Wednesday night's committee of privileges meeting to approve the report finding PHS in "serious contempt of the House". Its own deliberations the previous week on my disclosure of the leaked select committee report had, after all, also been leaked to me. The same leaker was at work again yesterday. I fear. He tells me the privileges committee acknowledged that it was in a "very invidious position": how could it condemn a leak elsewhere when it too had a leaker among its members? The Attorney General, Sir Michael Havers, was not exactly bent double. How, he asked, was PHS able to repeat the very word - "unenforceable" - which he had used to describe the 1837 ruling, forbidding disclosures of committee proceedings? As suspicious eyes moved around the table, one member announced that at least the three MPs I quoted last week as refusing to disclose the committee's findings - Tony Benn, Sir Michael and Ian Mikardo - could be exonerated. Not so, said Benn, wickedly suggesting that one of them might simply be hiding behind the classic defence. More mirth, and thus the vote was taken...

## Small stand

Not all the party leaders will contribute as invited - to the Commons House Magazine's 300th edition next week. Daffyd Thomas of Plaid Cymru has refused to do so in view of the magazine's "suppression" of an article by CND's Bruce Kent, reported here on March 14. Instead he has written suggesting that the editorial board reconsider its action. Not a principal party, I grant, but certainly a party of principle.

It could mean social death, my dear. The Treasury has issued a memorandum stating that establishments officers throughout the Civil Service can no longer claim travel and subsistence allowances when attending royal garden parties.

## Mein of ideas

They say the Commons is like a public school. I now have proof: MPs are "system" with Tombridge schoolboys to tell me the nicknames of headmaster Christopher Everett. Tony MP Ken Warren, whose son was at the school, claims Everett is affectionately known as Hitler. Nothing to do with his politics: simply that both have the same falling lock on the forehead.



BARRY FANTONI

## Extremely odd

Remember Alf Avison? "One of Britain's most militant union officials" was what *The Times* called the man who boasted in 1970 of organizing 49 strikes in 18 months. Today *Tribune* claims that he was feeding information to British intelligence all along. It quotes an interview Avison gave last week to his local paper, the *Spalding Guardian*, in which he claimed he was trained in counter-terrorism by the SAS, recruited by British intelligence "dirty tricks" department, and "briefed to infiltrate organizations like the Communist Party". From his position as a TGWU organizer in Peterborough reports continued to seep back to British intelligence, says the interview. Avison left to become industrial relations adviser to fruit multinational Ceece in 1973. Later he set up on his own and, says his TGWU successor, "seems to act now as an adviser to firms resisting trade union organization" - including the National Coal Board. Yesterday however, Avison denied ever feeding information to British intelligence - even though the *Spalding Guardian* editor and reporter both insist he not only gave the interview, but twice approved the text before it was published. Was he in the SAS? "I'm making no comment whatsoever."

## Right back

A Liverpoolian soccer fan tells me of a disturbing attempt to resurrect the largely defunct sectarian divisions between his city's football teams. Multi-coloured supporters' caps are being sold outside the grounds bearing the legend "Everton-Rangers", thus linking Glasgow Rangers with a club whose Protestant reputation has long waned. The fear is that Glasgow hooligans will travel to Liverpool derbies to indulge in some free-range Pope-bashing. The Everton manager, Howard Kendall, yesterday confirmed he has seen the caps - "and Celtic-Liverpool FC ones too".

PHS

# Lebanon: why Israel has won

by Norman Podhoretz

Since Israel's invasion of Lebanon in 1982 was greeted by a veritable blizzard of abuse, one might have expected the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon to be accompanied by cheers and applause. But no: the withdrawal is only serving as the occasion for a new wave of anti-Israel invective.

I suppose one ought to be grateful for small mercies. This time, at least - in spite of the "iron fist" that Israel has been forced to employ - there have been no comparisons of the Israelis with the Nazis. Yet some of the same people who made these infamous comparisons are now compounding the infamy with loud claims of vindication.

In 1982 these people were saying that the Israeli invasion was a crime against Lebanon and the Palestinian refugees living there. To support that charge they told lies, some of omission and some of commission, about the Arab-Israeli conflict, about the role of the Palestinian Liberation Organization had been playing in Lebanon, and about the number of civilian casualties caused by the Israeli army.

Most of these lies were so blatant that they were easily exposed. For the people who had been telling them, therefore, the only alternative to an apology became the construction of a fall-back position. Naturally it was the latter course they chose.

In essence what they have done is to retreat from the charge that the Israeli invasion was a crime and to redefine it as a folly and a failure. Although only slightly

less ridiculous than the original line, this fall-back position is much less inflammatory. As such, it is a great convenience to those who mask their hostility to Israel with an unctuous concern for its own best interests.

Three years ago these "friends" of Israel opposed the invasion of Lebanon precisely because they opposed its main objective, which was to destroy the PLO. They believed that the PLO, as "the true representative of the Palestinian people", had a legitimate claim against Israel, that Israel had no moral right to make war on the PLO, and that in any case the PLO could never be stopped by force.

The war in Lebanon shattered this scheme. First of all, the state-within-a-state that the PLO had established in southern Lebanon was destroyed and the PLO itself driven out and dispersed. To be sure, something called the PLO is still around today (thanks entirely to American intervention). But deprived of its territorial base and split into warring factions, the PLO of old can scarcely be said to exist.

Yassir Arafat is still around too. But as is appropriate to the leader of a ghostly organization he too is only a shadow of his former self, reduced to currying favour with Jordan and Egypt, both of which he was cursing only yesterday (with, it must be said, some justification) as traitors to the cause.

To put it plainly, the Israeli war against

the plot in Lebanon ended in victory. Moreover, the consequences of this victory have been the opposite of what most American opponents of the invasion expected. Instead of inflaming the Arab states and inciting the Palestinians to greater frenzies of terrorism, it has led to a new flurry of diplomatic activity by Egypt, Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

Surely, then, it is a piece of egregious hypocrisy for those who condemned the invasion three years ago in the harshest possible terms to speak breathlessly now of new opportunities for peace, while continuing to denounce the war that created these very opportunities.

Nor is hypocrisy the only sin these "friends" have committed. Unable to go on insisting that Israel failed to achieve its major objective, they have now quietly shifted to the argument that the war was a disaster because it did not result in a new Lebanese government friendly to Israel.

Like America's war in Vietnam, Israel's war in Lebanon was immensely costly in blood and in domestic turmoil. It also had consequences that nobody foresaw, especially the spread of Shi'ite terrorism in Lebanon. But the critical difference between the two wars is that the United States lost in Vietnam whereas Israel won in Lebanon. Israel's enemies already understand this but it is apparently too threatening a truth for some of Israel's "friends" to face.

The author is editor of the American magazine *Commentary*.

As debate continues, Nicholas Ashford looks at the scientific possibilities

## Can Star Wars come true?

Washington  
Although President Reagan strongly objects to the term Star Wars (as the Strategic Defence Initiative has become popularly known) it does provide us with some idea of how a space-based defence system might work if the research now under way shows it to be technologically feasible.

When he unveiled his Strategic Defence Initiative in March 1983, President Reagan said his aim was to create a non-nuclear multilayered space umbrella which would protect the US and its allies from ballistic missile attack. This would enable the US to move away from defence based on offensive weapons.

It is a seductive concept and one which has already won many converts on both sides of the Atlantic, even though Moscow remains bitterly opposed to it. But the question which no one can yet answer with complete assurance is - will it work?

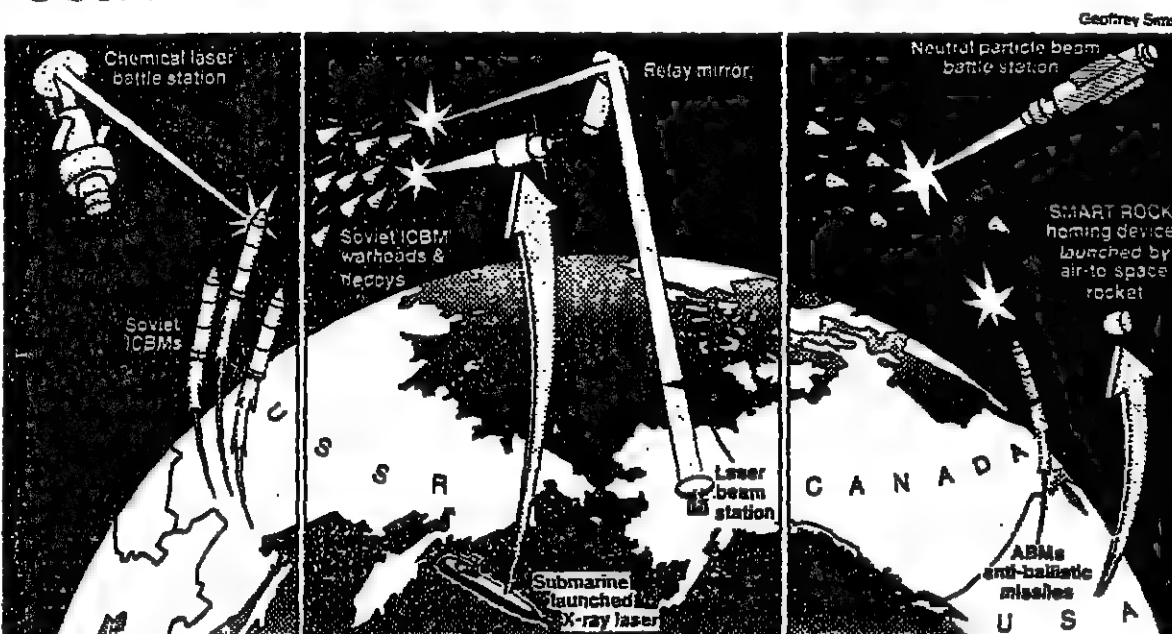
Scientific opinion is already deeply divided. Opponents argue that it will take decades to perfect the technologies and even longer to devise a system capable of controlling them with unprecedented precision. During this period, they contend, the Soviet Union would be able to develop relatively inexpensive counter-measures which could reduce the effectiveness of an American space defence system. They point out that even if such a system is 90 per cent effective, a 10 per cent "window of vulnerability" could still result in a nuclear holocaust.

Advocates, on the other hand, maintain that a rudimentary system could be operational by the early 1990s which would considerably enhance the US's defence capabilities, and that technological innovation is proceeding at such a pace that what may seem impossible now could well be achievable in the not-too-distant future.

Laboratories in California, Florida, Long Island and elsewhere are already well advanced in research into space-based radar, electro-magnetic rail guns, chemical lasers and "super-computers". Although some of these technologies are still 15 to 20 years away from effective use, many scientists are convinced that a "Star Wars" system is feasible. Reagan is anxious to harness not only the best American brains, but also the research expertise of scientists in Britain, other Nato countries and Japan.

Another crucial and as yet unanswered question is cost. Reagan has called for \$26 billion to be spent on research between 1985 and 1990. Estimates of the amount of money needed to develop a system range from a low \$60 billion to over \$1 trillion.

To appreciate how a strategic defence system might work, it is necessary first to understand what happens during a ballistic missile attack. The half-hour flight between blast-off and contact with a target is



"Star Wars" systems being proposed for stopping incoming inter-continental ballistic missiles (ICBMs): Soviet missiles detected early in flight are intercepted by chemical laser (left); separate warheads are caught by laser devices from submarines or beams from ground stations (centre); in the last phase of their journey (right) they are destroyed by other missiles, "smart rocks" or particle beams.

divided into four phases - boost, post-boost, midcourse and terminal.

The boost phase, which lasts around five minutes, covers the period from when the rocket leaves its silo to when it reaches the edge of space. During the post-boost phase, which lasts about another five minutes, a device known as a "bus" manoeuvres itself through space before discharging its load of "passengers" - up to 10 MIRV (Multiple Independently targetable Re-entry Vehicle) warheads and up to 100 decoys as well as clouds of radar-confusing metallic chaff.

In the midcourse phase the warheads and decoys speed silently over the Arctic for about 20 minutes. They then begin the terminal phase when the warheads re-enter the earth's atmosphere and streak towards their targets.

Each of these phases poses advantages and disadvantages for interception. A "multilayered" defence means a system which would destroy missiles and warheads in each phase of the attack. General James Abrahamson, who is in charge of research, points out that if each of the four layers allows for 10 per cent "leakage", then the overall "leakage" of the entire multilayered system would be only 100th of 1 per cent.

Interception at the boost phase is generally considered the key to effective space defence. This is when enemy projectiles are easiest to spot because of the huge flames they emit on blast-off. If a missile can be intercepted at this early stage, before its MIRVs are released, a space-based system can destroy up to 10 warheads with one laser beam.

The terminal phase provides defenders with only a brief period to destroy a warhead between the time it re-enters the earth's atmosphere

and reaches its target. If large numbers of warheads have survived the first three phases of their flight they could easily overwhelm any "terminal defence".

To be effective a "Star Wars" system must be able to identify a missile attack immediately it is launched, keep track of warheads in flight, distinguish between warheads and decoys and ensure the destruction of all incoming nuclear warheads before they reach earth. This would be achieved by a network of space-based sensors which would keep track of the weapons and orbiting battle stations which would bombard them with a barrage of lasers, particle beams and other forms of interceptors. The lasers (chemical, excimer and X-ray) would generate high-powered beams of light which could be focussed over thousands of miles of space to burn a hole in the skin of a Soviet missile, destroying its guidance system and deactivating its warheads.

Some laser systems would be stationed in orbiting satellites. Others would keep their most massive components - the laser and fuel supply - on the ground and bounce their beams off orbiting mirrors towards Soviet warheads. Some would lurk underwater on the tips of submarine-launched missiles.

Many technical problems would have to be resolved before a laser defence system could become operational, especially because all lasers have trouble cutting through the atmosphere. This means they would only be effective at the end of the boost phase and during the post-boost and midcourse phases, when warheads are hardest to find.

Particle beam weapons, which could direct a highly energetic stream of hydrogen atoms that

might penetrate deeply into a warhead or disrupt its flight, are also being considered. The current idea is to station a particle beam "gun" near a group of American missile silos and fire electron beams at incoming warheads.

Kinetic-energy weapons, which could destroy a target through sheer impact, are potentially effective at any stage from boost to re-entry and can be fired either from ground or space. Their technology is well-enough developed to make them available by the 1990s, earlier than any of the beam weapons. They are much slower, however, and have a shorter range.

One beam weapon is the "smart rock", a self-guided projectile that slams into its target. Scientists envisage basing large numbers of these aboard orbiting satellites to be fired at targets in space. The most commonly suggested methods of propulsion are conventional rockets and the "rail gun", a hypervelocity cannon-like device that uses an electromagnetic field to accelerate a projectile to thousands of miles per hour.

The super-computer that would be needed to keep track of tens of thousands of objects in space would be straight out of science fiction. The software could require up to 100 million lines of computer code, 100 times bigger than the largest existing computer programme.

The Strategic Defence Initiative represents the largest and most complicated technological programme in history. If research shows that such a system is feasible, it could bring reality to President Reagan's vision of rendering nuclear ballistic missiles "impotent and obsolete". But it could also escalate the arms race into an even more dangerous and expensive contest to gain control of the heavens.

Peter Evans  
Home Affairs Correspondent

The LWT/NOP poll illustrates how people try to protect themselves against perceived risk: for a few it is plainly inhibiting and spoiling their lives. They would feel safer if some more organized action could be taken, but the question is, what? Seventy-eight per cent of those surveyed thought that neighbourhood watch schemes would be effective in preventing crime in their area; 66 per cent would be prepared to join such a scheme and 4 per cent already had done so.

The idea of neighbourhood watch schemes is spreading. Even if it can be argued that other factors such as sense of community play a part, it appeals because it is true to the oldest idea of law-enforcement in Britain: that the community should help to police itself.

A paper in February's *Howard Journal*, using data from the 1982 British Crime Survey, comes up with comforting findings. It is not the case that the elderly are less vulnerable than others to "street crimes" simply because they venture out of their homes less frequently. Even when they do go out often, and expose themselves to risky situations, they are much less likely to be victims of street attacks. The stereotype of the elderly being

mugged or robbed only 4 per cent were worried about losing money or valuables, whereas 62 per cent feared the attack itself.

In the previous three years, 12 per cent had suffered a break-in to their homes and 8 per cent an attempted break-in.

## David Watt Sir Geoffrey sends a satellite signal

The row over Sir Geoffrey Howe's carefully coded attack on the American Strategic Defence Initiative (or "Star Wars") has died down for the moment. The incident proved, however, how thunderously charged the atmosphere of the western alliance really is at the moment and, like a sudden flash of lightning, brought a whole landscape into brilliant relief.

At first sight, the main feature of that landscape appears to be the other impotence of the allies to influence American strategic decisions. Here was a senior British minister launching a critique of the president's declared policy, making it perfectly clear that the British government regards the SDI as a dangerous and expensive folly contrary to European interest in general and British interests in particular.

It has suited the supporters of the project to brush Sir Geoffrey's points aside as small-minded technical quibbles, but of course they were nothing of the kind. The Foreign Secretary posed questions which amounted to a devastating attack not only on the whole principle, but also on the formula which has been used to paper over the difference with the alliance.

Three quotations stick out a mile. One is that "we must be sure that the US nuclear guarantee would indeed be enhanced as a result of defensive deployments. Not only enhanced at the end of the process but at its very inception". This is a condition which cannot possibly be fulfilled, for the whole object of the SDI is to make nuclear deterrence obsolete. If we finish up as the president hopes with infallible defences against nuclear missiles on both sides then the US nuclear guarantee will disappear and West Europe will be permanently at the mercy of Soviet superiority in conventional weapons.

Then there is Sir Geoffrey's fear that "the prospect of new defences being deployed would inexorably crank up the levels of offensive nuclear systems designed to overwhelm them". There is really no answer to this European nightmare - unless, that is, the US is prepared (as at present it is not) to link closely the star wars part of the Geneva talks to negotiations over nuclear missiles.

Finally there is the famous distinction between "research" and "deployment" which forms the basis of the agreement between Mrs Thatcher and the president at Camp David last Christmas, and which the other European countries have adopted as the best compromise available. "Can we afford even now," asks the Foreign Secretary, "to wait for the scientists and military experts to deliver their results at some later stage? I do not believe so. The history of weapons development and the strategic balance shows only too clearly that research into new weapons and study of their strategic implications must go hand in hand, otherwise research may acquire an unstoppable momentum of its own, even though the case for stopping may strengthen with the passage of years."

What this means is that the first two questions of principle actually override the fiction that we have a breathing space of several years before the argument between West Europe and the US becomes serious. We cannot (and this is the most unpleasant truth imbedded in the Foreign Secretary's statement) afford to allow "research" to get under

way if we believe that its results will be against our interests. This is because there is, in fact, no real break between research and development and between development and deployment.

And yet, in spite of all this, we have fallen back on the fiction and taken refuge, like the allies in some conditional acquiescence. The view of the British Government is freely expressed by officials in unbuttoned moments: is that the administration has behaved with astounding arrogance in foisting an entirely new doctrine onto the alliance without the slightest consultation. The West ought to keep up a minimum expenditure on anti-ballistic research, it is felt, in order to hedge against some unexpected Soviet breakthrough in ABM technology (which British, as opposed to American, intelligence does not believe is in the least imminent). Research on the scale required, however, is believed to be dangerously destabilizing and at worst disastrously hostile to European interests.

This striking discrepancy can only be explained, I'm afraid, in humiliating terms. The truth, acknowledged to me the other day by a Conservative backbench loyalist, is that "we don't have any choice". The Prime Minister, who is intelligent enough to be as unhappy privately about the SDI as anyone else, has calculated that since the president has set his heart on this wretched business there is nothing that the Europeans can achieve by head-on opposition except to diminish their influence over the tactical situation.

The Germans, whose virtually unanimous opposition to the SDI surfaced strikingly at the Konigs-winter conference last week, have reached the same conclusion. The overriding dependence of Europe on the protection of the American deterrent deprives us of the ability to resist American actions that may destroy that protection in the longer term.

Where does Sir Geoffrey's speech fit into this picture? One view is that, considering the realities just described, the best thing is to shut up. On this basis Mrs Thatcher's play at Camp David - to put down some cautionary markers and hope that they later provide at least some moral leverage over Washington - is felt to be the most that could be achieved. A public display of pique would only irritate the Americans for no purpose.

This seems to me to be quite mistaken, for it underestimates the power of public opinion. So far the SDI controversy has been an esoteric discussion. Unlike the cruise missile debate, which was relatively easy to understand, "Star Wars" is complicated, technical and a long way off.

The Americans, who are extremely sensitive to public opinion, factors when they are brought into play, realize very well that at present they are dealing with objections that are, politically speaking, narrowly based. The British establishment may not like the SDI, but it succumbs to "realities".

British public opinion is not so amenable to such considerations, and if the Geneva talks look like breaking down because the Americans have refused to trade star wars for missile reductions, all hell will break loose at the popular level. In its quiet way Sir Geoffrey's speech is both a salutary warning and a preparation for this possibility.

moreover... Miles Kington

## This one will nod and nod

Bernard Levin once wrote a memorable piece about the art of going to sleep in the bath. John Wain wrote a splendid short story about a man who thought that dropping off to sleep was the most voluptuous experience available to mankind. Apart from those two examples, I haven't met the theme treated properly anywhere in world literature, so I feel encouraged to add my own footnote to the subject. The trouble with me is that I always go to sleep 20 minutes after a performance has started.

This affliction (or blessing) first struck me towards the end of my 10 year stint as jazz reviewer for *The Times*. I still enjoyed jazz as much as ever but I had stopped enjoying reviewing it: the effort of juggling the same old adjectives into new patterns, of being nice without being boring, of finding new euphemisms for "the trumpet was extremely drunk", had worn my mind down and my mind took revenge by switching off. I went to sleep. About 20 minutes after the start of an act, I felt an unconquerable, delicious weariness creep over me and I would sink into complete unconsciousness, having first taken the precaution of propping my head on my hands and hiding my closed eyes from all but the keenest observer.

The day I fell asleep about 20 yards from Cecil Taylor, I knew things had gone too far. Mark you, my sleep only lasted 10 minutes and I awoke as fresh as a newly-tossed salad, but going to sleep while Cecil Taylor was playing was always thought to be impossible. Taylor attacked the piano, in the words of my review, in a percussive, iconoclastic manner: in plain English, you thought he wanted to demolish it and was furious because he couldn't. Drifting off to sleep next door to musical heavy artillery was a plain sign to me to give up jazz reviewing, and I did.

What I didn't given up was going to sleep. I now found that when I went to the theatre or cinema, no matter how good the play or film was, I still felt that cloud of sleeping

gas come over me at the 20-minute mark. Companions might kick me, people on stage might shoot each other, but it was no use: I had to get my nap over and done with before I could pay attention again.

Once, at the Edinburgh Fringe, I went to see the matinee of Dancers Anonymous, a young ballet troupe that we in Instant Sunshine shared a theatre with. I sat at the back. I was in complete darkness. I was very discreet. Yet the first thing they said to me afterwards, before I could even say how wonderful they were, was "You fell asleep!" It was that day I discovered that ballet dancers may look serene and otherworldly, but they can give a good description of everyone in the audience afterwards. "And did you see the old bloke in the herringbone jacket eating the liquorice..."

Earlier this year at the Humour Conference in Hyderabad, which I hope to write about as soon as I can convince myself I was there, I fell asleep during a two-hour mime show and my seat broke under me, throwing a sleeping Englishman into the aisle of a very silent theatre; but yet come to terms with. No, what I went to sleep in the dentist's chair. As he was drilling me.

He is a very nice young dentist, who causes no pain. He has even gone to the lengths of pinning a large and intricate Heath Robinson chair, so that the patient can feast his eyes on it. So as I feasted my eyes, and listened to the road works going on inside my mouth, I felt the familiar drowsiness come over me, tried to fight it, but failed. I closed my eyes and, as the drill bit into my teeth with a high-pitched whine, I actually fell asleep. I know this, because the dentist shook me awake, and said accusingly: "You dozed off!"

I didn't dare tell him how many actors, musicians and Indian mime artists on whose behalf he was speaking.

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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## LICENCE FEE

The fifty Conservative MPs who signed a protest motion against the new BBC licence fee have good grounds for complaint. The figure of £58 is too high. In the final stages of negotiations, the Home Office, which has been a sympathetic supporter of the corporation's case, offered £57 as the lowest amount that the BBC could bear without making a public fuss. Somehow, perhaps through Prime Ministerial caution, an extra £1 was added for extra safety. It was an unnecessary precaution since the BBC - which had asked for £65 - is privately quite relieved. And so it should be.

The Conservative discontents are also sceptical about the Home Secretary's committee of inquiry - always a useful way, they argue, of shelving a political problem until a General Election can sweep it finally into oblivion. Here, however, they may be wrong.

The inquiry is to be short. It is due to report next summer. That fact alone should discourage its deliberations getting lost in wide and fanciful realms. If it is delayed - and the BBC will clearly have some hand in the committee's rate of progress - the corporation would have to endure a third year on £58, which it would not like.

The terms of reference seem well judged. Professor Alan Peacock has been asked to consider the impact on other

media of new financing methods for the BBC.

He is a distinguished free market economist who should relish an assault on the self-interested case law of the lobbyists. When he has isolated the facts from the flannel he should be given adequate resources to fill whatever gaps remain. He need not - and should not - ignore the benefits to the media industry and the economy as a whole from any prospect of more and cheaper advertising, caused by greater competition. Massive obstacles will be put in his way. The toughest of all could, of course, come from the membership of the committee itself. Alongside him he needs skill and expertise as well as greatness and goodness.

Professor Peacock has also been asked to look at the impact of new financial arrangements on "the range of quality of existing broadcasting services". This should inevitably lead him to the key questions of public service broadcasting. Is PSB synonymous with quality broadcasting? Who sets the quality standards? Which qualities will be threatened by advertising? Which may be enhanced? These questions are central to the successful course of the Peacock inquiry. Professor Peacock may decide to understand the words "range of quality" to mean that seamless web of public services, stretching from *East Enders* to

*East Coker* and from the top 40 to test matches: such a concept of PSB is corporately defined and correspondingly greedy for public funds. Or he may see the issue in another way. He may see the BBC as it really is, a producer of quality programmes that no free market would finance, a producer of quality programmes that could easily pay for, a producer of low quality programmes that would happen (and do happen) whether the BBC were there or not and an overall purveyor of programmes whose quality is so mixed as to make their general defence a generalized nonsense.

Public service broadcasting is a considerable British contribution to the culture of the 20th Century. It had a highly protected childhood under Lord Reith. It has enjoyed a rich and indulged adolescence since the advent of its independent rivals. It now has a chance to be adapted to the political and technical changes that will shape its future.

Since January *The Times* has argued that an inquiry should address itself to just this problem of the third phase of development. If the comparative generosity of the £58 fee (including Mrs Thatcher's £1 for caution) helps to gain greater acceptance for Professor Peacock's efforts to solve it, the Home Secretary's announcement on Wednesday may be better judged in future than it was this week.

## Hard going for young jobless

From the Reverend Donald Reeves

Sir, For many months I have found myself trying to encourage growing numbers of young people in their hunt for jobs; they are normally graduates or well qualified.

Initially they are highly motivated and determined to find work which will match their considerable energy and talents - but with the failure to find anything suitable and the failure to reach interviews, or failing them, motivation begins to flag, and depression sets in.

The £25 or so a single person receives (after the rent has been paid) is enough to keep him or her from starving, but that is about all. They are made virtually immobile.

The news that from April 29 the Government intends to abolish the right of many unemployed single people under 26 to claim social security to pay for board and lodging in one place for up to eight weeks (in London, Manchester and Glasgow - much less elsewhere) will cause hardship and resentment.

The surveillance required to enforce these regulations, and the effect of being kept permanently on the move, is nothing less than a punishment for a crime of which these young people are absolutely innocent.

It is surely a matter of prudence not to politicize many of a younger generation whose disaffection will play straight into the hands of extremists of the left or right and thus help to make Britain more ungovernable than it is already.

Yours faithfully,  
DONALD REEVES,  
St James's Rectory,  
197 Piccadilly, W1,  
March 25.

## A stumbling block on the pavement

From the Director-General of the GLC

Sir, On August 1 last year your leading article on the abolition of the Greater London Council and the Metropolitan Counties ("Moving along the pavement") asserted that the Secretary of State for the Environment "must now lay before the public the map showing just where his newly-laid pavement does lead".

At that time no credible basis had been established by the Government for the management, financing and administration of the changes inherent in the policy of abolition. That void remains and the critical situation of which you warned last August has now begun.

An action of Government last Friday demonstrates either ignorance or crass indifference to the scale of management, finance and administration of the Greater London Council and the metropolitan counties. At 9.20 on that day I received a letter informing me that a retrospective clause would be included in the Local Government Bill which meant, if Parliament approved that every contract, agreement or arrangement over the value of £15,000 entered into from and including Friday would require the consent of the Secretary of State.

Advertisements were to be placed in trade and specialist journals warning contractors and suppliers that their interest might be prejudiced if they enter into contracts, agreements or arrangements surviving beyond April 1, 1986.

The GLC/ILEA organisations have a turnover of over £3,000 million p.a. Any person with experience of the management and administration of large-scale organisations will recognise that the im-

position of these twin actions upon an organisation of the scale and nature of the GLC would end, at a stroke, the coherent management and administration of that organisation.

There is no question whatsoever in the letter to me as to the machinery which the Department of the Environment has, if any, to take over (retrospectively) the executive decision-making at all levels of the GLC/ILEA. There is no recognition to the widespread damage to relationships between suppliers and contractors and the council by spreading universal uncertainty.

The only information was a telephone number of an official and reference to a willingness to consider "general" consents.

The intensity of concern by some ministers of some specific actions which some members of the Greater London Council may take may be considered a reason for action by Government in relation to those specific actions. But the approach of the Government last week to the specific issue demonstrates that it has paid no heed whatsoever to your strictures of last August.

If responsible members and staff of the Greater London Council and metropolitan counties are to do their best to carry out their statutory duties (duties which conflict with each other and which are imposed under heavier threats) at the very least they have the right to ask the Government does not continue to ignore or be indifferent to the management and administration of the changes which it seeks to pursue in Parliament.

Yours sincerely,  
M. F. STONEFROST,  
Director-General,  
Greater London Council,  
The County Hall, SE1,  
March 26.

## ON THIS DAY

MARCH 29 1939  
The siege of Madrid in the Spanish Civil War, which had begun in July 1936, ended on March 28 1939, when General Franco's forces entered the city which surrendered with little resistance. The considerable force of Franco's sympathizers - the Fifth Column - was well in evidence as the yellow and red Nationalist colours quickly replaced Republican flags. The following day the rest of Spain surrendered.

A HISTORIC SIEGE  
END OF MADRID'S ORDEAL

The siege of Madrid is reckoned to have begun on November 7, 1936, but from the very outbreak of the Spanish struggle the unhappy capital has known no peace, and it was on the previous July 20 that the guns first began to sound. It was planned that General Fanjul, from the Montana Barracks, should seize the city as soon as the Nationalist standards had begun their triumphant advance from other parts of Spain. Patiently he waited, drafting the proclamation with which he was to placard the streets of a city taken by surprise. But the plan miscarried.

Thereafter for many months Madrid was given over to the worst excesses of civil war and revolution, not to be redeemed by the heroism displayed later in its defence. Violent revolution spent its fury under the nominal control of the Government, and in the overturning churches and convent were set on fire and whole classes of mainly innocent people were pillaged and murdered. Even when, on September 4, Largo Caballero formed a new Government, supposed to be completely representative of the Popular Front, the city was against humanity continued, in a more official guise. The nightly round-ups, the shootings at dawn in deserted suburbs, have been grimly recorded in these columns.

## THE MARXISTS' DAY

But Franco's troops were advancing, and it was not thought that the agony of Madrid could last long. Mola swept down from the Guadarrama mountains and a new attack was developed from the south-west. The Carabanchel and part of the University City itself soon fell. On November 7 the Government were quickly slipping away to Valencia and the Nationalist were broadcasting to the whole population the arrangements that had been made for the occupation.

Then came a sudden change, the most dramatic of many in the surprising war. November 7, the anniversary of the Russian Revolution, was the day when the Nationalist, who had been in the city since the beginning of the International Brigades began to arrive, with their guns and tanks. They stiffened the defence and filled the gaps, and the Moors never broke through from the Royal Park on November 9, as they had planned to do.

So Madrid was not taken by storm, but it was most grievously besieged. Franco declared he would destroy it rather than leave it to the Marxists, and his aeroplanes redoubled their bombing with cruel effect. One-third of the city lies in ruins, but the streets were always rapidly cleared...

## IMPREGNABLE CITY

Before the end of last year the International Brigades went away, leaving a city where defences had been constructed which would have made it well-nigh impregnable in the purely military sense. But other factors supervened. After nearly 2½ years, when Barcelona had fallen and Franco was imperceptibly massing his forces for the last onslaught, the spirit of the defenders was broken. Negrin returning to this last centre of resistance, could maintain for but a day or two his uncomprehending rule, the Military Defence Council, under Casado, after expelling the Government on March 5, and suppressing the Communists with machine-guns, sued more definitely than had been done before for a conditional peace. But Franco seemed to accept no conditions; he would wait and push on to the end. The Republican game was played out, and so at the last there is no fighting behind a painfully constructed defence of Madrid, and the long siege ends, almost peacefully, with an unconditional surrender.

## Once in a blue moon

From Mr Michael Hughes  
Sir, I was amused by Mrs Lockley's (from Preston) reference (March 22) to the "Sheffield flood". My mother and wife, both from the Sheffield area, refer to the scarcity of buses by saying: "They only run once in a Preston Guild."

Another example of Yorkshire-Lancashire rivalry?  
Yours faithfully,  
MICHAEL HUGHES,  
46 Woolerton Crescent,  
Wendover,  
Aylesbury,  
Buckinghamshire,  
March 23.

## The first cormorant?

From Miss Sheila Doyle  
Sir, On March 22 you published a letter on the quantity of waste paper in the hedges and fields, and in an adjacent column one on the increase in the number of cormorants and shags.

The well-known verses of Christopher Isherwood tell us that the paper bag is the preferred nesting site of these birds. Surely this is a case of cause and effect. More bags, more cormorants.  
Yours faithfully,  
SHEILA DOYLE,  
6 Percy Square,  
Durham City,  
March 23.

From Mr Alan Woodward  
Sir, "The common cormorant or shag..." One hopes that there is a plentiful supply of paper bags on the southern pier of Hungerford Bridge, as shown on page 2 today (March 25).

I am, Sir, your obedient servant.  
ALAN WOODWARD,  
Flat 1,  
Blandford House,  
Blandford Forum,  
Dorset,  
March 25.

## A COMMUNITY IN SEARCH OF SPIRIT

The European Community oscillates between making grand but vague statements about Europeanism and detailed haggling over economic arrangements of stupefying complexity. A grand but vague conceptual question overhangs the Community just now. How is it to move to greater unity (or as some prefer, union) now that the long argument over Britain's financial contributions has been settled? Should there be new constitutional arrangements, or is it better to move pragmatically towards the unity of spirit which is the heart of the matter?

After the British problem had been settled at Fontainebleau, the EEC governments set up a committee, under the Irish Senator Dooge, to make recommendations. It has now reported, and its report apparently leaves Britain again apart from the rest, particularly in respect of each member state's power of veto in its own national interest. Yet these subtle constitutional arguments are not the principal matter before today's EEC summit. Characteristically, the EEC has again been haggling over fish, wine and the subsidy for Mediterranean products - behind all of which the real question is whether the Greeks will veto the admission of Spain and Portugal to the EEC because Greece had failed to get grants for its own produce still greater than the benefits it already enjoys. The heads of government

will say something about Dooge, but enlargement and the Greeks will be their principal business.

The admission of Spain and Portugal is, by common consent, necessary to fulfill the political purpose of the Community, which is the stability of Europe. Bringing the Iberian nations within the EEC, and so assisting their prosperity, is a way of making them safer for democracy. Enlargement has, however, been held up because of the impact of Spanish fishing and of the over-production of Spanish wine (under EEC subsidy) on the economies of other member states, and also by haggling over transitional financial arrangements. But the most serious difficulty in the last phase of negotiations has been the threat of Mr Papandreu's Greek Government to block enlargement unless he gets the special funding he wants for Greece's Mediterranean agricultural products.

In the past week, great efforts have been made to resolve these questions, and in respect of Spain's fishing rights in Community waters, and Spanish wine exports, agreement seems to have been all but reached. The principal issue still to be settled concerned the transitional arrangements, and here too after the more practical proposals, produced by M Jacques Delors, president of the Commission, agreement seemed to be in sight last night. But the question is

whether Mr Papandreu will agree to a settlement. If, with an eye on his political problems at home, he blocks it, it should be made quite clear to him that whatever proposals are now agreed to meet the Greeks' demands will not be further improved to buy his agreement. The best way to avoid a threat of blackmail is to give advance notice that it will not be paid.

Mr Papandreu, whose country was brought into the EEC to bolster its democracy, must not deny the same benefit to Spain and Portugal. The whole episode teaches the absurdity of preaching union when unity of spirit is so elusive. Fortunately, the differences are more apparent than real. No member state would in practice allow itself to be over-ruled on a matter of its essential national interest, or to be denied the right to define when that interest was affected. The Six on the Dooge Committee who advocate more majority voting without a qualifying reference to "vital national interests" and Britain which insists on the qualification, are less far apart than they may seem to be. There is general agreement that once enlargement is settled, there must in practice be more majority voting to assist the flow of business, but there is no sense in pretending that the national veto of last resort could lose its place in Community arrangements.

## Noises on, and on and on

From Mr Rupert Christiansen

Sir, During the magnificent "Mahler and the Twentieth Century" concert at the Barbican on March 21 the following entertainment was offered as accompaniment to the music: the sound of nails being hammered into a wall; flash photography; an inarticulate shout from the back of the stalls during Jessye Norman's singing of "Kindertotenlieder"; the exquisite close of which was drowned by some idiot's premature applause; and, of course, the usual quota of coughing, nose-blowing, bleeping digital watches, and slamming doors.

The conductor, Claudio Abbado, was evidently and justifiably irritated.

Most of the above phenomena can be directly attributed to the audience and it is clear that small-print "polite notices" in programmes no longer have any effect.

Is it not time that managements prefaced concerts with a brief, sharp verbal announcement designed to inhibit this appalling and ever-worsening philistinism, which has become a shame of the London musical scene?  
Yours faithfully,  
RUPERT CHRISTIANSEN,  
4 Down Park Road, E8,  
March 22.

## Lost for words

From Mr Lynne Reid Banks

Sir, The other day - a Saturday - I needed quite urgently to contact my son at his university. His on-campus lodgings, of course, boast no telephone. The "porter's lodge" apparently does not feature in the exchange's list of numbers for the university. There is an emergency number, but its use is supposed to be restricted to matters of danger to life and property, which this was not.

The much-vaunted, but to my mind superfluous "Telemessage" could not have reached my son before the Monday, as it is delivered with the post!

The supervisor at the exchange suggested - and apparently he does the same with the "many" customers who make the same complaint - that I write to Sir George Jefferson, Chairman of British Telecom, which I did.

Sir George replied that at the time the telegram service was stopped it was losing money to the tune of some £40 million a year because of the expense of keeping a full staff of delivery people.

With Telecom now announcing an annual profit of more than £1,000 million it suddenly does not seem so impossible to run a telegram service which would employ a lot of people and give a service to an admitted minority, but one which, in a modern country which had a same-day facility for many years until recently, it is a shame not to have.

Yours faithfully,  
LYNNE REID BANKS,  
16 Rosemont Road,  
Acton, W8,  
March 22.

From Mr Michael Bishop

Sir, My student daughter tried to telephone home many times one day last week but, although she got the normal ringing tone, there was no reply. She dashed home in a panic to find that it was only our telephone that had died.

But surely it should be possible to ensure that when a line goes out of order, an "unobtainable" signal should be heard. The average caller will probably ask the exchange to connect him and possibly, eventually, get confirmation that the line is out of order.

Yours faithfully,  
MICHAEL BISHOP,  
Down Under,  
Ruscombe,  
Stroud,  
Gloucestershire,  
March 23.

## Teaching contract

From Mrs L. Cameron

Sir, Having read your article, "Schoolmistress to the nation" (March 21), I watched Baroness Warnock's Dimbleby lecture on Saturday with some interest.

Her emphasis on the necessity for moral standards to be taught in schools is unimpeachable. However, hundreds of parents are each year subjected to an extraordinarily immoral system - euphemistically called "block release" - by those very schoolteachers for whom Baroness Warnock speaks.

This system was intended to release O-level candidates from compulsory attendance at school during the period of the OCE and CSE examinations. It has become in many cases - including, interestingly, Oxford High School where Baroness Warnock herself was headmistress - compulsory absence.

In the private sector parents, having paid a full term's fees, are

then "notified" (usually through their children) that there will be no schooling during the second half of the term and that children may only come in to school for actual examinations. This banishment is for the whole second half of the term in spite of the fact that the examination period is usually no more than three weeks long.

The respect for teachers which Baroness Warnock advocates might be encouraged by an end to this abuse. Some schools in both public and private sectors offer job-experience or other courses for pupils after the examinations. All schools should be obliged to do so, whether or not their pupils wish to take up the offer.

Taking money under a contract to provide teaching and then withdrawing that teaching is not honest.

Yours sincerely,  
LYNETTE CAMERON,  
10 Whiteknights Road,  
Reading,  
Berkshire,  
March 26.

## Directors' pay

From Mr G. A. B. Conway-Gordon

Sir, I am rather bemused by the reactions of your three correspondents today (March 23) to the recently announced large pay rise for Mr Harvey-Jones, of ICI.

As a taxpayer I am delighted with the increase, since 60 per cent of it will be collected in tax, and I am surprised that Mr Ope should not approve this transfer from the private to the public sector. The more company directors on Mr Harvey-Jones's salary the better, as I see it.

No, Sir Dennis, it is not little short of a public scandal, because it is not a public matter. If you are unhappy with the increase then

there are remedies available to you as a shareholder in ICI; you can sell your shares or alternatively try to gain enough support from other shareholders to remove Mr Harvey-Jones from the board when he comes up for re-election.

Finally, to answer Mr Allen's point, I would be delighted for Arthur Scargill to receive £250,000 or even £500,000 per year, provided he could ensure that the coal industry made, like ICI, annual profits of more than £1 billion. Rather than, as is unhappily the case, losses substantially greater than that.

Yours faithfully,  
G. A. B. CONWAY-GORDON,  
12 Nicholas Lane, EC4,  
March 23.

## Beauty of Bach

From Major T. C. Morley

Sir, Your second leader of Thursday, March 21, must have given great pleasure to many; however one aspect provokes me to take mild issue, and a second puzzles me.

What first saw the light of day was, of course, a Miss Brevis in the Lutheran mode, not "a high Roman Mass." With the sound instincts of the Vicar of Bray, Bach, on applying to the most definitely Catholic court at Dresden for a position, added the "Osanna" and "Dono nobis pacem" sections to effect the transformation to the Roman style, and thus produced an appropriate sample of his work to support his claim to the job of court conductor.

He got it, but several years later. It is truly amusing that Mozart, Haydn and others took up the habit of producing Mass settings suited more to concert performance than to liturgical use, unconscious, it would appear, of the Protestant root of the practice. It seems to have picked the sensibilities of Pius X whose *Motu Proprio* of 1903 seems to be honoured in the breach as in the observance.

Could the "strange fusion of cultures, sounds and religions which boils in South America" owe anything to that, I wonder? Andrew Lloyd Webber seems a little young for it to be laid at his door. Perhaps we should be told.

Yours faithfully,  
TIMOTHY MORLEY,  
Rosedell Lodge,  
Middle Wallop,  
Near Stockbridge,  
Hampshire,  
March 22.

## Marks of distinction

From Mrs Brenda Wolfe

Sir, My son has a total of 11 O levels, nine at grade A and two at grade B. If the present proposals for a distinction in the new GCSE examination had been in force he would not, however, have gained one, as instead of taking history or geography he took religious studies.

Obviously, a pupil faced with such a choice, if these proposals were to be accepted, would choose

## WHERE THE JOBS ARE

During its first term this Government's highest economic priority was to bring down the rate of inflation. It was argued correctly that price stability was a pre-condition of sustained economic success. To those who felt, and still feel, that it is better to spend public funds to keep people in work, regardless of the economic return and regardless of the inflationary consequences, it was correctly argued that persistently high inflation would always eventually produce higher unemployment as well. Consequently counter-inflationary policies and those dedicated to reducing unemployment were not alternative but complementary.

Since the election there have been moments when this Government has given the impression that it was no longer serious about controlling inflation and that it was prepared to coast along at a rate of 5 per cent per annum, in which the value of money would halve every 14 years. This lack of conviction about the need to bring inflation down even further - at least to American or Japanese levels of about two to three per cent - encouraged the unemployment lobby to agitate for a return to old policies.

Neither an inflation rate reduced to five per cent, nor four years of sustained growth, has been able to prevent the unemployment figures from continuing to rise. Ministers are now under pressure to explain why their original arguments that low inflation would lead to growth and rising employment have had so little effect. Very late in the day the Government seems to have discovered that the structure and rigidities of the British

economy are the cause. Consequently in the second half of its life this Government is now setting about deregulation with some sense of urgency, born of the fact that, in electoral terms, it has left itself very little time.

Yesterday's white paper on employment is an attempt to explain the facts about Britain's labour market without ministers appearing to suggest that the Government can create jobs. The white paper describes how the Government believes it can induce the right conditions for jobs by loosening rigidities in the labour market, funding more training schemes and assisting the rise of small businesses. It also seeks to show that high unemployment is not just a British phenomenon since in the European Community the number of unemployed has risen from three million in 1974 to 13 million today.

Part of the political difficulty lies in the primitive way unemployment has been discussed for many years by politicians who hope to keep the emotional temperature high on the basis of the raw statistics which are largely meaningless when discussed in those terms. For a start the raw unemployment figures give an impression of a standing army of jobless. Allowing for the fact that the long-term unemployed - more than one year - now exceed one million, that impression is wholly false as it affects the others. Every month nearly 400,000 men and women come off the unemployment register to start a new job. In other words, the British economy is providing up to four million new jobs every year, though it is also losing jobs at

nearly the same rate (British Steel yesterday). There is thus a dynamism in the labour market which is ignored by the false picture of this standing army.

The white paper reveals that a higher proportion of the total working-age population is in jobs in the United Kingdom - 65 per cent in 1982 - than in our three main continental competitors (France and Germany 61 per cent, Italy 55 per cent). Moreover twice as many married women are now in or seeking jobs as there were in the early 1950s. Finally, in the year to September 1984, the British economy provided 340,000 more jobs. That shows that, even allowing for the tendency of trade unions to accept wage rises for their working members rather than new jobs for the unemployed, British economic growth is finally beginning to work through to the labour market.

The one unmentionable fact is the black economy. Every one of us knows from our own experience that there is a huge unofficial economy at work, much of it concentrated in the labour market where it makes a mockery of the raw unemployment figures. Many of those people who are on the dole are in part-time work and we all know it. That may explain why, though "everyone cares" as the white paper states, nobody seems to care very much. There may be as yet insufficient public understanding of the origin and nature of Britain's structural unemployment, but there is a universal knowledge and understanding that the black economy, and the high level of benefit, between them seem to make it all tolerable.







March 29, 1985

## SPECIAL REPORT

SHEFFIELD/1

## The steely city on the seven hills

Sheffield is a proud and independent-minded city that has fought its way through some hard times to become the fourth largest conurbation in Britain with a name synonymous the world over with craftsmanship.

The legend "Made in Sheffield" stamped on products as diverse as a pocket knife and the crankshaft of an ocean liner, has long been regarded as a guarantee of quality. And it is a reputation that civic leaders and citizens alike are striving to maintain in the face of the economic recession, by aiming for the same level of quality in the technologies of the future.

Like Rome, the city is built on seven hills - and you can see them all now that Sheffield boasts the cleanest air of any industrial centre in Europe. Its history goes back at least to Saxon times, when invaders founded the settlement of Escfeld "the open space among woods by the river Sheaf" around 600 AD.

Sheffield has had a chequered history. The manor appears in the Domesday Book, but it first became important early in the 12th century when William de Lovetot built his castle at the confluence of the Sheaf and the Don, and founded the parish church on the hill above. In 1297, the Burgery of Sheffield was created, giving some self-government to the townspeople.

Sheffield's industrial history started in the 12th century, when iron ore and coal was worked in the hills, and Chaucer refers to its cutlery in his Canterbury Tales. By the time of Queen Elizabeth, its knives, sickles, scissors and scythes were in national demand.

But it was not until Benjamin Huntsman invented the crucible steelmaking process in 1740 that Sheffield's fortunes really took off. His ability to produce steel of uniform quality made this the centre of special steelmaking - which it still is today - and laid the foundations of the great industrial leap forward when Sheffield became a bulk steel producer after the introduction of the Bessemer converter in 1859.

This was the period of great expansion. The city's population soared from 66,000 in 1821 to over a quarter of a million in 1881. Its people were crammed 260 to the acre in

back to back houses close by the steelworks and the factories.

It was not until after the Second World War that the slums of the city area began to be cleared. This work has brought the city's planners and architects international recognition for their imaginative rehousing schemes.

Like many other traditional manufacturing centres, Sheffield has had to cope with a savage assault on jobs during the recession. The basic industries of steel and engineering have been particularly badly hit. At one time, redundancies were running at 1,000 a month. Employment in engineering has shrunk by more than half, and in steel by almost two-thirds.

The latest casualty announced yesterday is the Tinsley Park billet works owned by British Steel which may close with the loss of 800 jobs.

There has been some offsetting rise in office and service employment, most obviously in the move to Sheffield of the national headquarters of the Midland Bank and the Manpower Services Commission. But this has also tailed off and the City Council is taking radical steps to maintain public service employment - which accounts for one third of all jobs in Sheffield - and to forge a constructive new partnership with the private sector and higher education to ensure that Sheffield remains where it has customarily been, at the forefront of developing technology.

To that end, the city's employment department is setting up schemes such as SCEPTRE - the Sheffield Centre for Product Development and Technological Resources. Its task is to tap the expertise of small firms, local co-operatives and the skilled unemployed to put ideas into practice, particularly in areas of unmet social need. The most promising project to date is an advanced de-humidifier to combat condensation in flats.

There is also an Information Technology Centre and, uniquely, a Women's Technology Training Workshop. Sheffield is planning to establish a Technology Campus, and is actively bidding for EEC Regional Aid now that the city's Intermediate Area Status has been restored after a campaign that united all parts of the political spectrum.

Paul Routledge



Fargate in Sheffield, a city known for craftsmanship, and David Blunkett with his dog Ted, the man out to make it an even better place to live



## Where the people always come first

other provincial centres when the Midland quit the capital a decade ago.

It has not come about by accident, of course. Sheffield has produced a long line of city fathers who have striven to make it a better place. The present inheritor of that tradition is Mr David Blunkett, leader of the controlling Labour group on the city council, a man we will hear much more about in the future.

He said: "Sheffield has a tradition of public enterprise, a broad sense of community identity which most cities lost a long time ago. That is an enormous asset. It gives a headstart in trying to keep some sense of purpose."

He freely admits that much of the public service has in the past been bureaucratic and even alienating. Sheffield was one of the local authorities that fell foul of the rate-

capping legislation, but the Blunkett philosophy is that the city had no alternative but to maintain its spending to hold down the rise in unemployment, and provide an environment that would attract business.

Mr Blunkett says: "We have to ask ourselves, 'Where are we going to be in 10 years' time, and what contribution can the city council make to ensure that change benefits the whole community, not just sections of it?' It could go either way. We could have a divided society, with some people doing very well and some out on the fringe of life in a sub-economy."

"We would have a society which has lost its way, where people sink or swim according to how they fight for themselves. Or we can have a genuine, open and civilized society where we change social ownership, where we

link up with private enterprise and create partnerships, where we support vigorously, as a catalyst, new technology on sites like Sheffield's technology campus.

"To do that, we need a society based on some sort of security and trust, where people feel they are actually working together rather than against each other, and where the results of what is done are shared."

"Collectively, we provide good education, good care of the old, an excellent environment and affordable public transport to free people from isolation and the way they feel trapped and excluded from society. It seems to me that offers a real vision of a world where ordinary people have some control over their own lives and their own resources."

It is a remarkable vision, all the more remarkable because the vision-

ary himself is blind. But Mr Blunkett is clearly not one to be put off by such a consideration, nor by the fears of the business community. There are signs that the two are getting to understand each other better these days.

"I think the dialogue we have begun with the private sector, particularly over the last two years is valuable, and is developing," he argues, pointing to joint ventures such as the impending trade mission to the steel city of Anshan in China.

"The dialogue is spreading into other areas, and I think we are of a mind now to ensure that we build bridges with the private sector."

"I think that dialogue is bearing fruit. We understand each other better. We want to maintain our own views but we want to listen and take on board their's as well. We don't want to create a political climate that excludes business."

PR

Sheffield  
Hallmark for the Future

Sheffield has been one of Europe's main manufacturing and industrial cities for over two hundred years.

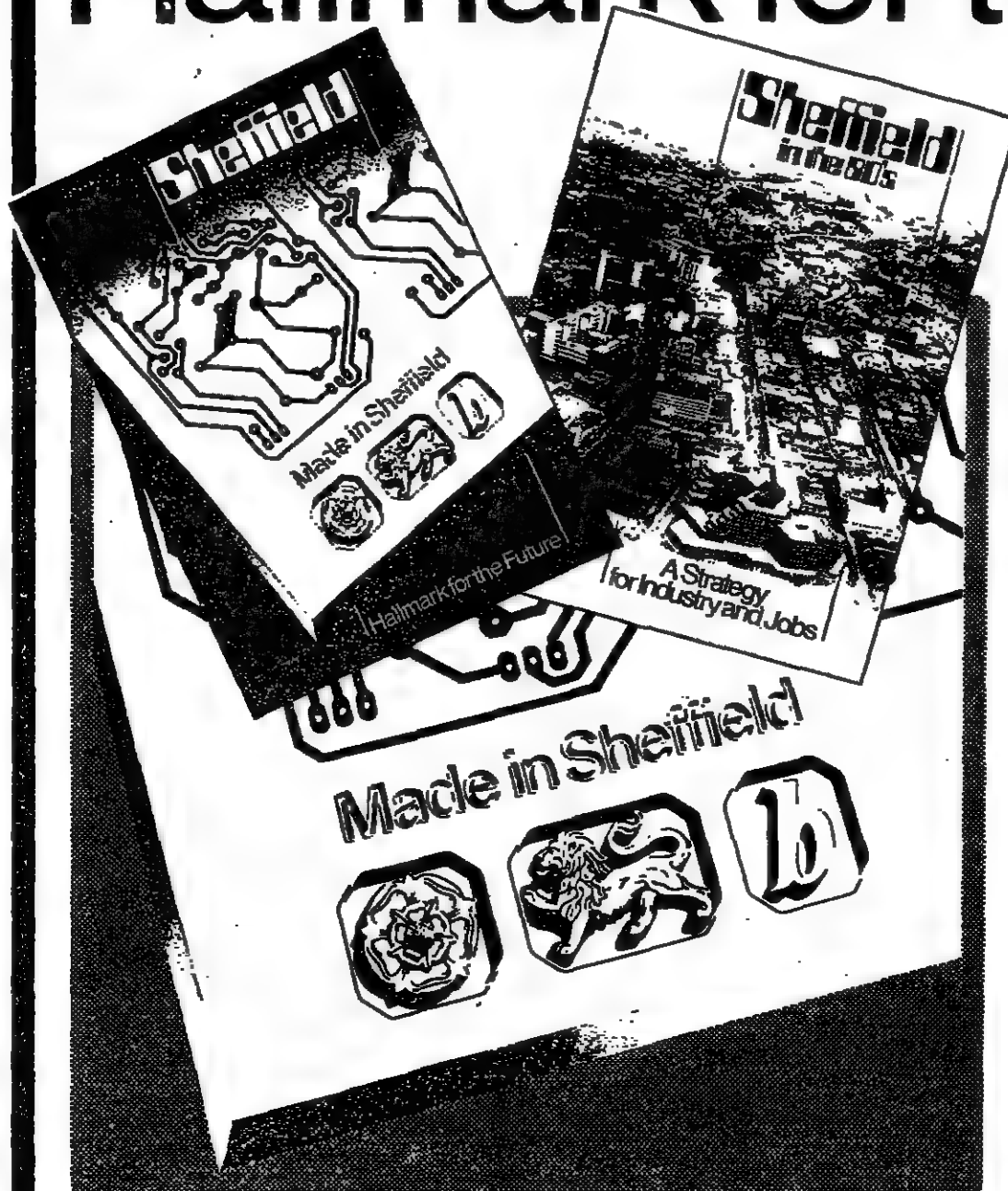
During that time it has earned an unrivalled reputation throughout the world as a producer of high quality manufactured goods, and Sheffield's name has become a hallmark for excellence.

Coupled with that reputation for quality has been the distinctive combination of skills, ingenuity and expertise of Sheffield's people.

Now, as Sheffield's economy adapts to meet the challenges of a new era of industrial technology, the city's skills and its reputation for quality remain as the twin foundations for its future.

The City Council in Sheffield is committed to supporting the city's economy, to developing the city's skills and to maintaining its reputation for quality. To do this it is providing a range of resources both to help sustain existing industry and jobs, and to stimulate the development of new industries, new enterprises and new technologies.

As a result, the name of Sheffield, long established as a hallmark of excellence in industry, can continue to be a hallmark for the future.



**Sheffield: Hallmark for the future** provides an introduction to Sheffield for potential investors and developers. Highlighting the city's centrality and its industrial skills and opportunities, the brochure also features the city's outstanding resources for new technology, as well as providing a glimpse of Sheffield's social and leisure facilities.

**Sheffield in the 80's: A Strategy for Industry and Jobs** outlines the City Council's plans for rebuilding Sheffield's local economy. Dealing in turn with land, premises, finance and other resources, **Sheffield in the 80's** sets out what the Council has to offer firms, individuals and organisations for constructive partnerships in achieving the Council's plans.



City of Sheffield

**Employment  
DEPARTMENT**

Full details about Sheffield and its policies for economic development are contained in our two brochures. For your copies of the brochures and further information please contact Sheffield City Council Employment Department, Palatine Chambers, Pinstone Street, Sheffield S1 2HN - tel: (0742) 755215.



SHEFFIELD/2

## SPECIAL REPORT

# How the council aims to bring back jobs

Whatever else they disagree about, the employers and politicians of Sheffield agree on one point: that the recession has had a devastating impact on the regional economy, writes Paul Nuttall. In little more than a year, unemployment has risen from under five per cent to more than 15 per cent.

But the city's leaders are not standing idly by as the dole queues lengthen. Sheffield has already been among the pioneers in establishing an industrial development office, which has been giving advice and assistance to industrialists for nearly 10 years. And as the battle for jobs intensifies, the city led the way again with the setting up in 1981 of an Employment Development Bureau to concentrate its efforts in this critical field.

Now that Sheffield has won back the Intermediate Area status lost four years ago, Sheffield once again qualifies for government grants and EEC aid. The council's strategy for industry and jobs is already in place, providing land, factory

premises, financial support, specialist advice and high-quality training. It is seen as a two-way equation, however. In return for the support it gives, the council is looking for a commitment to Sheffield, good working conditions for employees and participation in an Employment Planning Agreement "where appropriate".

This policy has been sharply criticized by some local employers who fear it could scare away investment from outside.

Councillor Helen Jackson, chairman of the employment committee, argues that incoming employers such as the Manpower Services Commission and Midland Bank are a civilized place to live. It has good amenities and facilities and excellent education.

The council has just confirmed its strong political commitment to the job strategy by appointing Dan Sequerra, divisional officer for the union ASTMS as director of the employment department. He

inherits an unemployment rate slightly higher than the national average and a dole queue of 43,918 men, women and young people.

He is determined to maintain the council's strategy. He says: "A firm that is concerned about standards is likely to do a better job than a cowboy."

The appointment of Mr Sequerra, chairman of the Sheffield District Labour Party since 1983, to the £20,000-a-year post raised eyebrows in industry and prompted jibes of "jobs for the boys" from the minority Tory group. And the general high-profile policy of the council also has its critics.

Nicholas Kemp, regional director of the Engineering Employers' Federation, suggests: "Part of the problem of why people don't come to Sheffield is that over the last four or five years the council has tended to promote an image of the city that most employers, be they from the UK or overseas, find unfriendly."

The issue of rates is also one that crops up among employers' worries after the 30 to 40 per cent increases of the early 1980s, and the current controversy over rate-capping. "Our member firms very much hope that Sheffield will eventually conform and set a legal rate," said Mr Kemp. "If not, the practical problems will be huge."

Ironically, Mr Sequerra, a one-time civil servant at the National Economic Development Office who has been negotiating across the table from private-sector employers for the last 10 years, also wants to see a greater understanding between free enterprise and the council's municipal socialism.

There are some exciting schemes. The council plans to concentrate resources into transforming the city's major industrial area, the Lower Don Valley, so as to encourage regeneration and transform a heavy industrial neighbourhood into an industrial parkland. Land is being reclaimed and landscaped, and advance factories are being built. The council's first Enterprise Workshops have been established there to foster new product development.

And there are plans to site a technology campus on land in the city centre specifically designed for industries using the new technologies. "It is the council that is looking to the future," says Mr Sequerra, "developing programmes and plans to take the city and its industries right into the future. The challenge to the private sector is to join us."



Shutting down, building up: above, derelict steel works in Lower Don Valley, an industrial area due for regeneration, and the Midland Bank HQ



## Moving story of progress

The employment scene in Sheffield has undergone dramatic changes in the last 30 years. In the early 1950s the average employee in the city was a manual worker in manufacturing. By 1981, the typical employee was in the service sector.

Between 1971 and 1977, when the total number of jobs in the city fell by 6,000, the total in service trades such as banking, insurance, finance and public administration actually rose from 88,000 to 101,700.

However, a recent city and employment survey concluded that the growth of service employment has now slowed to a standstill.

You would scarcely believe that gazing out of the tenth floor of the Grosvenor House Hotel, where all you can see - and hear - is a large office block going up on a city-centre lot.

But city estate agent Simon Houlston and Partners report a surplus of office accommodation, with incoming tenants securing extremely preferential terms.

The over-supply is attributed to an office-building boom in the late 1970s when it was hoped that occupational lettings such as was achieved with the Midland Bank could be repeated.

The Fountain Precinct and City Plaza schemes came on the market at that time, offering

350,000 square feet of space just as demand both in Sheffield and throughout the provincial cities had fallen away.

Nevertheless, Simon Houlston observes: "It is interesting to note that as a result of improvement in market conditions in the last six months there has been a steady, if somewhat slow reduction in the current stocks of both office and industrial space."

There is no shortage of good words from those like the MSC and the Midland Bank who have moved to the city. Midland's transfer to the Grifin House headquarters building was primarily dictated by the cost of office space in London and the quality and ease of recruiting labour locally.

### Grateful for the contribution from people and the city

Brian Barnacle, personnel manager at the Midland, had nothing but praise for the quality of life and the educational standards of job applicants.

He said: "We have every cause to be grateful for the contribution from local people and the city council."

It is a two-way process, of course. Midland's 1,900 em-

ployees probably contribute £15 to £20 million a year to the Sheffield economy, not to mention the rates.

From time to time there are rumours that the bank is leaving, and management has to reaffirm its commitment to the city.

The last such occasion was only two months ago when the deputy chief executive, John Brooks, insisted: "Our commitment to the area is as great now as it was in 1973 when we came."

The MSC moved to the city in stages over a three-year period starting in 1979. It has built up to a complement of 1,800 - a third of whom were recruited locally. The remainder were gathered together under one roof from 13 office locations in the capital.

A commission officer said: "The people who moved up here have really settled in with their families. Obviously a few did not like it, but it was the same for everybody and the majority of people are happy."

Which makes it all the more attractive to possible bidders for office space who hear the Houlston verdict: "Lettings are still continuing at heavily discounted levels, which is likely to continue so long as there remains an imbalance between supply and demand."

PR

## University's partnership with the industrialists

The University of Sheffield was founded by local industrialists who wanted to see proper provision for teaching science and technology in the city.

A recent report from the university states: "The move away from the heavy industrial base towards the knowledge-based industries has provided increased scope for collaboration with industry. At the same time, the university has responded positively to the challenge of reduced government funding by seeking to generate a measure of its own income through the active marketing of its expertise and facilities."

With a complement of 1,130 teaching staff and 700 research students working in 100 departments and research units, the scope for collaborative work is regarded as enormous, and the 6,000-word report, looked at only the major contributions.

However, the pace of joint co-operation between town and industry is clearly quickening. Sheffield has moved swiftly into the field of industrial and commercial advisory services.

So it was that the Metals Advisory Centre was set up in 1980, the first university-based enterprise in Britain to gain approved test house status under the National Testing Laboratory Accreditation

Scheme. The customer contact list already tops the 350 mark.

This initiative was followed last year by the setting-up of the Metals Information Service, a joint venture with the City Library. The department of control engineering produces software packages for processes as varied as space exploration and biomedical engineering.

In the electronic field, the university has pioneered the establishment of a national electronics components data service scheme for use by industry and government. Known as CODUS (Component Databank University of Sheffield), the service offers the very latest information on almost 60,000 items, and the range is growing at the rate of 25 per cent a year.

Geoffrey Sims, vice-chancellor of the university, argues: "Our partnership in these and other areas make available to industry and commerce the knowledge, expertise and facilities of the university and so enhance its capacity for innovation and improvement."

"They also benefit university staff by providing them with a rich source of teaching material and a wide range of challenges in the research field. Collaboration of this kind is essential if this country is to benefit."

PR

## A union centre, but realistic with it

Sheffield has been in the news constantly over the last year for a reason that Sheffielders looking for work could probably have done without.

The city houses the headquarters of the National Union of Mineworkers, and the fortnightly meetings of its executive committee brought the world's media to the doorstep. The constant attention given to the NUM, and to the violence on the picket lines at Orgreave close to the city centre, may have given the impression of a

strike-happy, militant city. However, a city council spokesman said: "Sheffield's labour relations record has been for many decades an example of how industrial relations should be handled."

Though Sheffield industry is very much unionized, the local union officers are realistic and know that their members' interest lies in the prosperity of their employers.

The engineering industry is an example. In the whole of the Sheffield region of the

Engineering Employers' Federation, which covers a very much larger area than the city itself, there were only 15 strikes in 1984 - and only two of them lasted more than four days. The number of problems requiring a union-management conference in the industry has fallen by 50 per cent since 1979-80.

Nicholas Kemp, director of the EEF, says firms in Sheffield have had a great amount of co-operation from their employees in recent years.

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BY NOEL COWARD

May 24 - June 15

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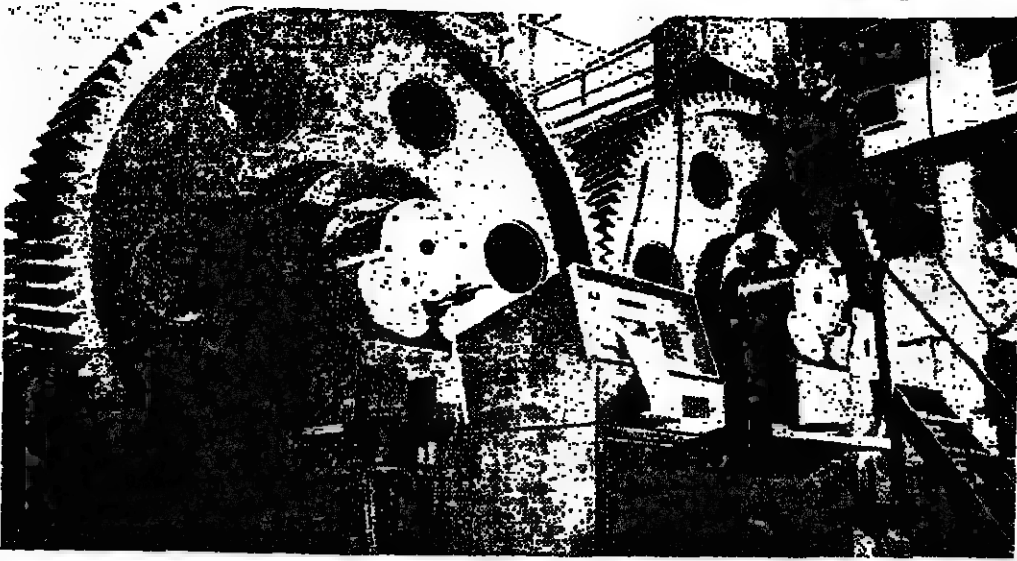
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Top cogs: From Sheffield's Davy-McKee and (right) Master Cutler Ian Porter

## Steel firms forge links to beat off competition

The acres of silent shuttered works along Savile Street and Brightside Lane, the For Sale signs dusty and peeling, tell their own story. Steelmaking in Sheffield has been systematically scythed by five years of recession, writes Frazer Wright.

It is true that South Yorkshire remains the heart of Britain's special steels industry. It is also true that demand for the product has sagged, and that what is left has been partly eroded by incessant foreign competition.

The crash of 1979 took some months to work its way through the economy but when it hit Sheffield steel, the result was devastating. Even those who saw the need to rationalise, like Aurora, which brought together such names as Edgar Allen, Balfour Darwin and Samuel Osborn, could not live with high interest rates, depressed order books and what Sheffield still considers unfair and subsidised foreign penetration.

Even the titans trembled. Firth Brown, that archdeacon of late Victorian industrial orthodoxy, had to be rescued from the brink of collapse by a shotgun marriage with the equally ailing BSC River Don works. These masters of metal forged an alliance as Sheffield Forgemasters in 1982.

It has survived. Just. But continued low orders and the need for incessant cuts - the firm now employs little over 3,000 well below half the joint workforce of balmy days - meant that survival was on the

basis of hand-outs and cautious accounting. For several months last summer, joint owners BSC had to help Forgemaster meet the wage bill.

Now, a £10 million package of cash and bank facilities, again dominated by BSC's willingness to help its former offspring, has given the business a short breathing space.

Even Lee, a canny family-controlled business, is now putting its money outside steel and into high-tech growth areas.

What of BSC some 18 years after the state appropriated such great names as United Steels, English Steel Corporation and Steel Pech and Tozer? It still has production units in Sheffield, at Stocksbridge and Tinsley Park, and the stainless complex at Shepcote Lane, that last big special steels expansion launched in the heady days of 1974.

A considerable blow to the industry in the area came yesterday when BSC announced the possible closure of the Tinsley Park special billet works with the loss of 800 jobs.

A total of 1,100 are employed at the plant, but the corporation said there were job opportunities for 300 at the nearby Stocksbridge and Aldwarke works, which are also part of the Tinsley Park complex.

Stainless, a £160 million development, is coming good, with brisk order books and a much improved reputation for delivery. It must be a candidate for privatization although, as

Britain's only bulk producer of stainless steel flat products, a link with the British private sector seems remote.

The remainder of BSC locally, now based over the boundary in low-rate (by South Yorkshire standards) Rotherham, has been the centrepiece of six years of talking in the much-vaunted Phoenix Two privatization scheme, which would link BSC Special Steels with the private sector, now represented by just the GKN Brymbo works in North Wales.

This deal was to have taken in such one-time rivals as Dupont and Round Oak too, and the Hadfields works in Sheffield, that thorn in the BSC side for so many years. Hadfields was dragged into closure when the corporation and GKN persuaded Lonrho that the latter's late venture into steel might be better forgotten.

If and when Phoenix Two finally emerges, it will be the final act for Sheffield steel. Some will remain and, hopefully, prosper. But even at today's level, BSC now only employs, in the whole of South Yorkshire, about 30 per cent of the number of employees of Sheffield City Council.

Sheffield Forgemasters, with 10 per cent of the number is the city's biggest private employer. If that company collapses, or shrinks still more, Bassett, the liquorice and sweet company will be Sheffield's biggest private employer.



A shine comes back to cutlery

Sheffield's cutlery industry is showing signs of a renaissance. The Far East still sends as much low-grade cut-price cutlery to Britain (perhaps as much as 98 per cent of stainless steel sold), but importers do not bother with the higher end of the market, leaving a valuable niche.

And in one area, kitchen knives, Sheffield still leads the world, with firms like Richardson, the Laser knife company, and Taylor's Eye Witness, which makes Kitchen Devils.

Another Sheffield industry, engineering, has been harder hit than cutlery by the recession. Orders for new steel mills have been thin on the ground for Davy-McKee, but the acquisition of the Ashlow specialist mill suggests things are picking up. Davy, as a world-ranging designer, supplier and contractor of large mills, is important to the city for the sheer amount of sub-contract work it brings. If Davy sneezes, many fear pneumonia.

The pit strike brought further gloom to the city's National Coal Board suppliers, although the NCB tried to help specialist companies whose order books were dominated by equipment for the mines. Now the strike is over the re-equipping of coal faces should bring steady work for some years.



Gone fishing: The River Don is popular again

## Master Cutler sings a song for Europe

Occasionally, perhaps more often than outsiders realise, a metamorphosis spreads through Sheffield. Divisions are healed, although temporarily, and the lions of politics lie down with the lambs of industry. As if a civic crusade had been declared, it can be when the city feels a slight or insult. More likely, it is a girding of the municipal loins to reach out and attract a factory or organization. And it can reveal an unlikely and attractive facet of this sometimes parochial city, often called the biggest village in England.

It happened ten years ago, when the city fathers set their sights on the out-of-London headquarters plans of the Midland Bank, and it succeeded. It continued when town hall and Chamber of Commerce climate-sniffers detected the onset of government devolution. The headquarters of the Manpower Services Commission, now housed in what some regard as the ugliest office building in England, was the result.

Civic juices have started to flow again. This time the target is the proposed European Economic Community's Trade-mark Office which will bring 200 direct, and up to 2,000 indirect jobs to the city chosen as its site.

Appropriately, the campaign was mooted by the Master Cutler, titular head of the Company of Cutlers in Hallamshire, one of the last great companies to survive outside London. Mr Ian Porter, managing director of a textile

machinery company, fulfils the office requirement of an interest in knives since his carpet machine operation devours cutting edges.

Perhaps because of this Mr Porter, the first Master from nearby Barnsley, has brought a breath of fresh air to the 350-year-old office, and the unofficial ambassadorship of local industry that it entails. He cites Sheffield's 600-year history of trade marks, and the fact that it is perhaps the only city in the world to be registered to avoid illegal use of the name, as clear evidence of its historic suitability for such a development.

Labour councillors, Tory businessmen, and MPs of the major parties have joined the campaign with enthusiasm, although they realise that an unfashionable provincial city with an undisputed reputation for radicalism must be an outside bet for the nomination. Nevertheless, given such support, the EEC trademark officials will be able to call upon unlimited cooperation from every sector of the community.

Even cynics would agree that such an exercise, whether successful or not, would inevitably benefit the city and its political infrastructure: there is already more than a strong hint that entrenched views in other areas are softening. Working together on such a scale is a subtle but nonetheless effective way of gently burring the sharp edges that can work against the encouragement of much needed new industry.

### WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

- England's third largest provincial city, with an area of 36,450 hectares (about 90,000 acres), population nearly 548,000.
- The only British city with a national park within its boundaries.
- The city has carried out an intensive clean air programme leading to its claim to be Europe's cleanest industrial centre.
- Key worker housing available to incoming companies.
- The M1 London-Leeds motorway passes through its boundaries on the eastern side and it is served by three airports.
- More departmental store floor space than any other city outside London.
- A big tourist and conference centre with more than 700 conferences taking place in 1979.

## Convivial pursuits

The glossy "Come to Sheffield" pamphlets traditionally stress the city's closeness to the Derbyshire countryside and the great houses of the aristocracy such as Hardwick Hall.

And very beautiful they are both. But the city is now looking more to its own industrial heritage and natural attractions: Anglers are fishing in the River Don again, for example.

The city council is introducing a Passport To Leisure scheme, giving free access to a wide range of facilities and amenities in off-peak hours.

There is plenty to look for. Football and cricket pitches by the hundreds; tennis courts, golf courses, bowling greens and 16 swimming pools, including the new Sheaf Valley Baths and the delightful Lido at Millhouses on the south side of the city. There is also provision for skating, archery, squash, badminton, boxing, wrestling, fishing and a host of other activities.

It might be remembered that it was only 50 years ago that unemployed Sheffielders opened up much of their countryside to hikers by the tactic of "mass trespass" on the hills, risking imprisonment until a public right of way was established over the solitude of the Kinder Plateau: a sombre reminder for today's generation of jobless.

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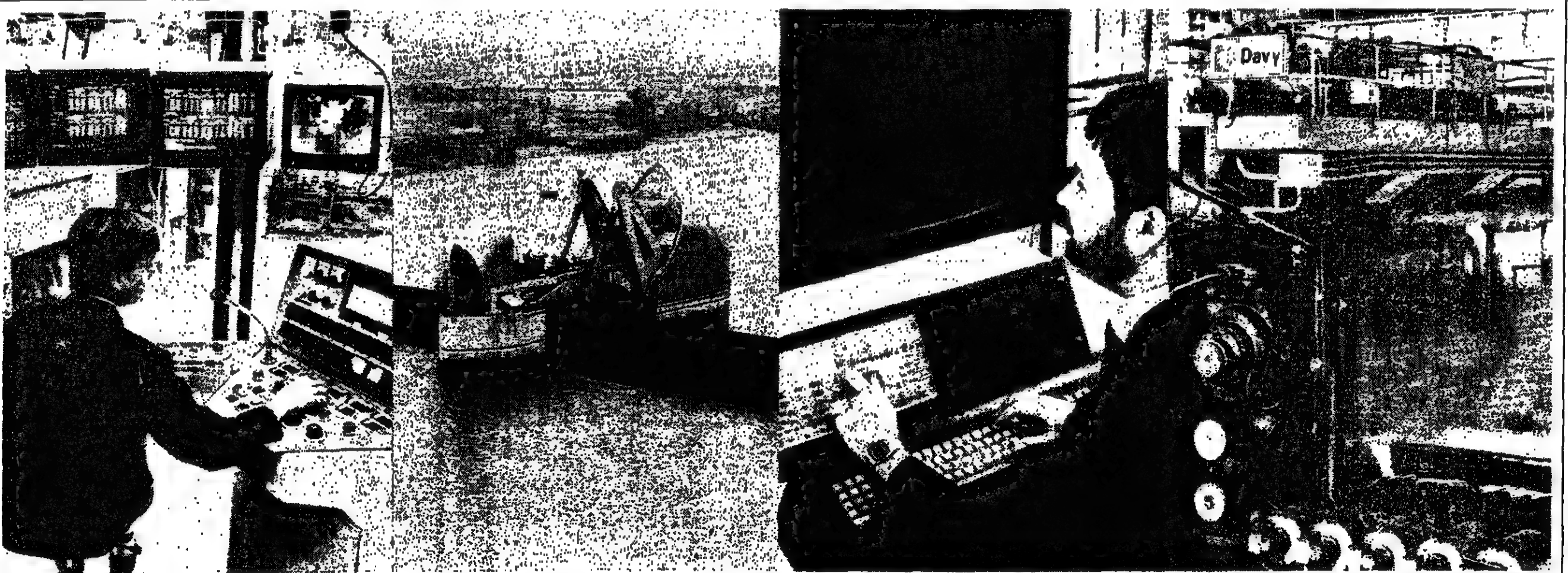
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## STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

## Little interest

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, March 25. Dealings End, April 12. Contango Day, April 15. Settlement Day, April 22.  
 \$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

## THE TIMES Portfolio

From your Portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card.  
 You must always have your card available when claiming.

No.	Company	Year ago or less
1	BUILDING AND ROADS	
2	Wilson (Comwell)	
3	Heywood	
4	Marshall (Hafnia)	
5	Terrell	
6	Barnett & Hallam	
7	Archife	
8	Thalok Johnson	
9	Higgs & Hill	
10	Gleeson (MD)	
11	Newcastle	
12	VIATORS AND AIRCRAFT	
13	Appelard	
14	Dow	
15	AE	
16	Auto Products	
17	Br Aerospace	
18	Br Car Auctions	
19	Harwell	
20	Gates (Frank G)	
21	Dunlop	
22	DRAPERY AND STORES	
23	Elam	
24	Ventura Nevada	
25	Superior Stores	
26	Beall	
27	Eme Art Dev	
28	Dechert (H)	
29	Smith (W.H.)	
30	Brenner	
31	VNS Newscasters	
32	Sees	
33	ELECTRICALS	
34	AB Elect	
35	Ford Castle Fire	
36	Multiservice Elec	
37	Co. Elect	
38	Electronics	
39	Thames	
40	Krue	
41	Crystalline	
42	Electromechanics	
43	Amvint	

## Weekly Dividend

Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £20,000 in Saturday's newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	TOTAL

## SHORTS (Under Five Years)

Company	Price	Change	High	Low	Open	Close
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## FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS

Company	Price	Change	High	Low	Open	Close
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## OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

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## UNDATED

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## INDEX-LINKED

Company	Price	Change	High	Low	Open	Close
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## BANKS DISCOUNT HP

Company	Price	Change	High	Low	Open	Close
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## BUILDING AND ROADS

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## FINANCE AND LAND

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## FOODS

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## CHEMICALS, PLASTICS

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## CINEMAS AND TV

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## DRAPERY AND STORES

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## HOTELS AND CATERERS

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## INDUSTRIALS A-D

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## ELECTRICALS

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## S-Z

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Company	Price	Change	High	Low	Open	Close
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## FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

# 'Half-and-half' base rate cut as Bank signals caution

Yesterday's "half-and-half" cut in bank rates (a half-point reduction by two out of the big four, National Westminster and Lloyds should bring this unwinding phase in monetary policy to an end. Assuming the other two main clearers follow suit, the building societies will be back in business; which means any further cut should lead to a reduction in mortgage rates and the Chancellor's sober budget may at last yield some political benefit.

So the building societies may come to look somewhat greedy (or administratively extravagant) in having decided to raise mortgage rates from April 1. Their reasons are clearly demonstrated by their latest estimate of inflows this month, which the societies now seem to think will have been only £200 million, a mere quarter of what they reckon to need.

But a change in rates preannounced for All Fool's Day does precious little for the previous month's inflows; while the underlying trend in interest rates may compel the societies to follow the Duke of York down the steps again quite shortly.

How soon? The Bank of England did precious little to encourage the base rate cut; it reduced dealing rates after, not before, the two banks had acted. Although certain money market rates were clearly signalling a cut, the three-month interbank rate was still above 13 per cent yesterday's close, which was why Barclays said it did not move.

So the Government is clearly still signalling caution. Yesterday's experience may have bolstered its courage. Although events in Britain did the pound dipped on the news of the cut, this did little more than cream the top off a frothy rise. Early yesterday morning, the sterling index touched 78.5; it closed in London at 77.5 down a mere 0.1 points on Wednesday's close. Against the dollar, the pound closed in London at \$1.229, down less than half a cent on Wednesday's close.

It is against the mark that the pound still appears strangely strong: sterling rose to nearly DM3.88 early yesterday. When Britain did, and West Germany did not, see a fall in interest rates, the pound dropped a little; but still closed at DM3.8413.

## P & O sails into calmer waters

The Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company sailed majestically into history yesterday by producing a report and accounts for 1984 which was fully in keeping with its tempestuous past. Analysts sighed as they pored over the detailed accounts, brimful of assets sales; writedowns; debt restructuring and other frequently surprising entries.

It is highly unlikely that P&O will demonstrate such variety in future. As from February 27, the group is safely berthed within an expanded group, after its merger with Sterling Guarantee Trust on February 27.

Sir Jeffrey Sterling is at the helm of the huge new group, backed by his management team, and a far more soothing picture seems likely, comparable to the calm wrought eventually after the Town & City Properties rescue. Already, it appears, half the debt has been switched into medium-term liabilities, and funded at average rates of 8 per cent.

A start to this programme is visible from the 1984 accounts. The group had taken big bites out of the late 1980s debt, and switched it longer. Loans repayable in

1993 rose from £23,000 to £96.1 million. But much clearly remained to be done. By the year end, loans repayable between 1 and 5 years were still about £68 million (193 million), while currency fluctuations had helped push foreign currency liabilities up from £71 million to £116 million.

Repayment of long-term loans of £122 million in the P & O sources and applications of funds statement matches neatly with long-term loans received of £127 million, and presumably incorporates a coupon benefit. Spending on fixed assets totalled £179.2 million, mainly reflecting the delivery of the Royal Princess, and this figures ties up, conceptually, with £177 million of assets sales.

The group maintains it took no big losses on book value, although extraordinary losses of £14.5 million on disposals and discontinued activities point towards some awkward moments. The £79 million write-down of the liquified petroleum gas fleet should insulate the new group from similar problems in the future.

To analysts' complaints that trading profits were down a disappointing £14 million to £60 million in a good year for cruises, P & O retorts that asset disposals have distorted the picture, and that the strength of the balance sheet is the real eye-catching factor.

Sale of the Falco oil trading business has helped to reduce the entries for debtors by £300 million and for creditors by nearly £400 million, scaling down the magnitude of these working capital figures to far more manageable proportions.

Equally, the apparent £9.8 million deficit from trading needs to be seen in the context of £64 million of extraordinary losses. A truer figure, maintains the group, is the credit of £64.6 million, which takes account of £114 million depreciation, plus writedowns. Cash flow from trading was positive and strong. P & O argues too that liability control has been excellent, with debt remaining static despite taking delivery of the Royal Princess.

Hence, and perhaps surprisingly, the analysts wave goodbye from the quay to P & O which sails away loaded with more bunting than ever seemed possible.

## The Times 1985 Budget conference

Mark Weinberg, whose star is in the ascendant (see column 5), is one of the principal speakers at the budget conference on May 15 in the Inter-Continental Hotel, London. Sponsored by *The Times* and leading accountants Deloitte Haskins & Sells, the conference has as its main theme tax planning and financial strategy in the light of Nigel Lawson's second Budget and the all-important detail of the 1985 Finance Bill.

In the morning, expert speakers will examine the unique opportunities offered by the Budget for investment, changes in financial structures and business and personal tax planning. The lunchtime speaker is John Moore, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, and one of the chief architects of the Budget.

Mr Moore will be followed in the afternoon by Gordon Pepper, joint senior partner of the brokers, W. Greenwell, Mr Weinberg and Sir Eric Sharp chairman and chief executive of Cable & Wireless. Each will address the Budget's strategic implications for leading sectors of business.

Details of the conference can be obtained by calling or writing to Miss Joanna Burt, Deloitte Haskins & Sells, 128 Queen Victoria Street, London EC4P 4JX. Telephone: 01-248 3913.

## New margin system for Liffe

By Our City Staff

The London International Financial Futures Exchange is to introduce a new margining system for options to accompany the start of trading of the first two of its new options contracts on June 27.

The new contracts will be the Eurodollar options based on the existing Liffe three-month futures contract and a sterling/dollar option based on physical trading.

A date for introducing the proposed long gilt option, derived from the Liffe futures contract, has yet to be fixed.

Liffe believes that the new margining system is the first of its kind. In effect, it will allow users of options contracts to obtain margin on the value of the option premium, rather than the value of the future when entering into the contract.

The new arrangements will be of great advantage to clearing members of the exchange doing business with the International Commodities Clearing House.

It will allow them to use the increase in value of their contracts, hence improving cash management and liquidity on the exchange as a whole.

Mr Brian Williamson, the new chairman of Liffe, said that the new system, which many American exchanges would like to emulate, offered the same scope as did leverage in futures contracts.

## TSB to extend Saturday opening

By Richard Thomson

The Trustee Savings Bank Scotland, the first bank to offer a full day banking service in Scotland, is to open a further six branches in city centres on Saturdays.

TSB Scotland is part of the TSB group which is to be floated on the Stock Exchange this year.

The move is part of a general policy of TSB to open 300 of its 1,624 branches in Britain on Saturdays.

The branches are to open on Saturdays from April 20

between 9.30 am and 4.00 pm, offering a complete range of banking and financial services. The move comes after a pilot scheme at Cameron Toll in Edinburgh last year when a branch was open seven days a week. TSB Scotland said the scheme was successful enough to lead to further Saturday openings.

The six branches are in Glasgow, Dundee, Aberdeen, Glasgow, Falkirk and East Kilbride.

Their Saturday business will

be concentrated on loans and financial counselling to customers who find it hard to visit the bank on weekdays. However, a full range of banking services will also be provided, unlike the restricted Saturday service provided by Barclays, Lloyds and National Westminster.

Mr Eric Wilson, general manager, said: "One in four people in Scotland bank with us and our extended opening hours reflect the rise in demand for our services."

## MARKET SUMMARY

### STOCK MARKETS

FT Ind Ord	978.1 (-1.2)
FT-A All Share	N/A
FT-SE 100	1,287.1 (-0.9)
Burgundy	25.687
Dataseam USM	113.16 (-0.53)
New York	
Dow Jones	1,270.20 (+5.30)
Tokyo	
Nikkei Dow	12,604 (+53.20)
Hong Kong	
Hang Seng	1,352.9 (+2.25)
Amsterdam	204.0 (-0.2)
Sydney: AO	825.9 (-0.6)
Frankfurt	
Commerzbank	1181.5 (-1.7)
Brussels	
General	254.53 (-1.4)
Paris: CAC	211.0 (+0.6)
Zurich	
SKA General	342.0 (-1.0)

### GOLD

London fixing	am \$328.75pm \$326.25
close \$326.25-\$327.25	
New York	
Comex (latest)	\$326.60

### MAIN PRICE CHANGES

RISES:	
Reardon Smith "A"	18p +5.5p
Reardon Smith	28p +5p
Energy Services	84p +15p
Offer	18p +3p
Hampshire	28p +3.5p
Sunlight Electrical	8p +1p
British Syphon	141p +13p
Campari Int	33p +3p
Desoutter Bros	139p +17p
Feedback	113p +10p
Woodworth Holdings	75p +7.5p
Equip	220p +18p
TI Group	244p +18p
Adam Leisure	340p +10p
Microgen Holdings	142p +8p
Burnett & Hallam	90p +5p

### FALLS:

French Connection	25p -8p
Cecil Gee	150p -8p
Peck Holdings	27p -3p
Staffordshire Potts	88p -8p
Supra Group	50p -5p
C.H. Parsons	750p -50p
CPU Computers	50p -5p
Riley Leisure	52p -3p

# Trade gap widens as Reagan urges Europe to 'catch up'

From Bailey Morris, Washington

President Reagan, on an historic visit to Wall Street yesterday, exhorted Europeans to catch up with the US economic miracle.

At the same time, however, figures from the US Commerce Department revealed that America's trade deficit continued to widen at a record pace last month.

The deficit, which soared to a record \$123 billion last year (\$99 billion), amounted to \$11.45 billion last month, the highest monthly deficit since last September's \$11.54 billion.

Mr Malcolm Baldrige, the United States Commerce Secretary, predicted higher trade deficits in the months ahead. Commenting on the February trade figures, Mr Baldrige said: "US exporters continue to

struggle with the handicaps imposed by the strong dollar. Further increases in imports and higher trade deficits lie ahead."

Mr Reagan, the first sitting president to visit the 193-year-old New York Stock Exchange, used the occasion to appeal for support of his decision to reduce America's record federal deficit through domestic spending rather than military spending cuts.

The President's upbeat address, sounding much like his campaign speeches, made no mention of the mounting trade deficit, the falling dollar, slowing growth in the first quarter, or the growing tensions with Japan over trade-related matters.

"The American economy is like a racehorse that has begun to gallop in front of the field," Mr Reagan told more than 1,700 members of the exchange.

It was important for the rest of the world to "catch up with us in our race to the future" by throwing off the "dead weight of government, cutting taxes, spending and over-regulation and joining us in opening their markets to foreign competition," Mr Reagan said.

Ironically, the speech was made on a day in which the Senate Finance Committee began work on legislation which is potentially the strongest measure considered against Japan since the 1930s. The legislation would declare Japan an "unfair trader" and urge the

President to retaliate by curbing a wide range of imports.

Growing concern over the trade and budget deficits further eroded the dollar yesterday in trading in both New York and Europe as institutional investors sold their dollars and diversified into other currencies.

Mr Ronald Holzer, assistant vice president and chief dealer of Harris Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, said: "We are already seeing the beginning of investment in European economies which at long last appear to be coming out of their slump."

Mr Reagan plans to repeat in the second term the strong economic recovery he produced during his first term.

## Inflation accounting proposals dropped

By Ian Griffiths

The Accounting Standards Committee has abandoned its proposals for a solution to the problem of how companies should account for the impact of inflation on their annual results. Widespread public criticism of the proposals, set out in Exposure Draft 35, has forced the committee to reconsider the problem.

Mr Geoffrey Godfrey, the committee chairman, said: "There is a degree of being back at the drawing board. However, we will allow whatever time we need to find the answer."

One of the main criticisms of ED 35 was that it was too inflexible. Commentators were also concerned about the requirements, under the proposals, that inflation adjusted information be subject to the auditor's report.

The committee is considering a variety of alternatives which might form the basis for a new inflation accounting standard. In the meantime, it has not formally withdrawn statement of Standard Accounting Practice 16, the current cost standard, which during its three-year trial period, attracted much criticism and prompted the introduction of ED 35.

Mr Godfrey said that the committee felt that there should not be a void in the wake of ED 35's withdrawal.

However, the decision to keep SSAP 16 in limited circulation may also be linked with the stated view of the Treasury that current cost accounting is the most appropriate basis for nationalized industries.

The committee is also considering the possibility of seeking legal backing for accounting standards although Mr Godfrey said it was a very complex issue and just one of a number of topics under discussion.

Mr Ian Davison, deputy chairman and chief executive of Lloyd's, the London insurance market and the chairman of the ASC when ED 35 was first introduced last year, has already suggested that legal backing for an inflation accounting standard should be introduced.

Earlier this week, Professor Michael Bromwich, of Reading University, said that statutory backing should be extended to all accounting standards. However, it remains up to the ASC to ask the government for backing.

## City watchdog job for Weinberg

By Alison Eadie

Mr Mark Weinberg, chairman of Hambro Life Assurance which was sold to BAT Industries in January for £664 million, is to be chairman of the organizing committee appointed by the Government to establish the Marketing of Investments Board.

Mr Weinberg will be part-time and not paid, putting in 1½ to 2 days a week. He will not relinquish his career at Hambro Life.

January's White Paper on regulating the financial services industry in Britain envisaged two bodies: a Securities and Investments Board to monitor the financial markets and a Marketing of Investments Board to cover the selling of products such as life assurance and unit trusts to the general public.

Earlier this month, Sir Kenneth Berrill, head of the stockbroking firm of Vickers de Costa, was appointed chairman



Mark Weinberg: staying at Hambro Life

of the SIB. He will be full-time.

The decision to appoint an organizing committee, instead of a fully-functioning MIB, leaves the door open to the possibility that only one board, covering both the SIB's and MIB's functions, may in the end be more practical.

## Lonrho borrowing limit increased

By Michael Prest

Lonrho's shareholders voted at their annual meeting yesterday to increase the company's borrowing limit from twice shareholders' funds or £1.3 billion to two and a half times shareholders' funds or £1.6 billion.

But the shareholders were given no indication of how the money might be used, or whether Lonrho will sell its

remaining 50,000 shares in House of Fraser.

The meeting of 1,000 shareholders at the Grosvenor House Hotel in London's Park Lane was characterized by adulation of Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland, chief executive, and by a sharp attack by Mr Edward du Cann, the chairman, on the authorities' handling of the battle for House of Fraser.

Mr du Cann said: "It is not extraordinary that overseas purchasers - with no record in the field of retail store management, whose business activities are largely unknowable, with sources of finance that are outside the knowledge of the general public - should be allowed to proceed without, apparently, more than the most cursory informal consideration?"

## S & N lifts offer for M Brown

By Cliff Fellham

Scottish and Newcastle Breweries swooped into the stock market late yesterday to raise its stake in the North west brewer Matthew Brown to 12.5 per cent and increase its takeover bid for the business from £88 million to a shade under £100 million.

Scottish and Newcastle began offering 440p shares and picked up 1.7 million shares to give them a total holding of 2.8 million.

But the merchant bankers, Schroders, acting for Matthew Brown, said the "afternoon raid" had misfired. "They were trying to buy 2.25 million shares to give them just under 15 per cent and couldn't get them," a spokesman said.

The decision by Mr Alick Rankin, chief executive of S & N to raise his offer came after news the previous day that Whitbread had increased its holding in Matthew Brown to the strategic level of 8.84 per cent - viewed as a move to block the takeover bid and keep Matthew Brown independent.

Mr Rankin, giving his reaction to the increased stake, said those selling at 440p were professional financial managers. Asked if he had been influenced by the Whitbread announcement he said: "I think if you are making a bid for any company you are always influenced by anyone else buying shares."

The new terms are now 14 S & N shares plus 405p in cash for every five Matthew Brown, which closed 12p ahead last night at 440p.

## Tax changes hit oil firms

Two of Britain's leading independent oil companies, which are involved in joint ventures onshore and offshore, reported similar profit returns for 1984 before tax, but because of their different tax-accounting policies widely different after-tax profits.

Charterhouse announced pretax profits of £35.4 million. Tricentrol announced profits of £39.3 million before tax.

However, Charterhouse's after-tax profit falls to £11.5 million, while Tricentrol's drops to £30.2 million.

However, both companies have been hit by the Government's Budget decision not to allow onshore drilling costs to be allowable against offshore production.

## IN BRIEF

### Publisher up 111%

Mr David Stevens' United Newspapers group which wants to bid for Fleet Holdings, which includes Express Newspapers, would like better results from his existing newspapers.

Overall the group reported an increase of 111 per cent in pretax profits to £18.7 million for last year.

If the results for Link House are included then profits would have come to £26.6 million. United Newspapers, publishers of the Yorkshire Post and other regionals earned 68 per cent of profits from the United States, helped by the low pound.

Mr Stevens said tight cost controls and checks on manning levels helped towards the increase. The sale of shares in Reuters produced a windfall profit of £8.4 million during the year.

### L & G slide

Legal & General Group, Britain's second largest life assurance group, yesterday announced a 13 per cent fall in full-year pretax profits from £55.6 million to £48.1 million. Earnings per share rose 1p to 29.27p and the dividend was increased from 18.50p to 21.50p.

Tempus, page 23

Eastern Europe's debts to western banks will not decline further and may even increase, Dr Hannes Androsch, former Austrian finance minister and chairman of Creditanstalt-Bankverein, said in London yesterday. Dr Androsch said he expected Poland to regain access to western trade credits within the year.

### Philips cuts

Philips, the Dutch electronics group, has clarified the position on possible job losses in Britain. The company confirmed that up to 10,000 jobs may be lost worldwide. Employees most at risk are those in consumer electronics and large appliance manufacturing. Only 2,000 people are employed in these areas in Britain.

### Ladbroke rise

Ladbroke Group, the betting, property and hotels concern, increased 1984 pretax profits to £50.2 million from £41.8 million. Turnover rose from £346.9 million to £1,115.9 million. A final dividend of 5.52p will be paid, making 10p for the year.

Tempus, page 23

## United Newspapers plc

FRIDAY MARCH 29 1985

### 1984 PRELIMINARY RESULTS

# "Another year of expansion"

David R. Stevens, Chairman

Summary of Results*	1984	1983
Year ended 31st December	£000	£000
Turnover	162,739	113,121
Profit before taxation	18,732	8,868
Taxation	7,960	3,127
Profit before extraordinary items	10,772	5,731
Extraordinary items	8,465	(2,862)
Profit attributable to shareholders	19,237	2,869
Dividend	14.5p	13p

(\*These results are for the activities of United Newspapers - excluding Link House Publications which became a subsidiary at the end of the year.)

Summary of results on merged basis†	1984	1983
Turnover	194,421	141,990
Profit before taxation	26,684	15,713
Earnings per share	23.8p	17.2p

†(including Link House Publications for the whole of 1984)

- \* 111% increase in pre-tax profits
- \* Proposed final dividend up 12.5% to 9p, making 14.5p for the year
- \* Record results and expansion from our US operations
- \* Retail shops showing real benefits of rationalisation
- \* Acquisition of Link House a major potential for growth
- \* Group now holds 20% of Fleet Holdings

"In the interests of our shareholders the development of our business will continue. Our quest for growth in 1985 will be sustained."

The Annual General Meeting will be held at 23-27 Tudor Street, London EC4 on 28 May 1985 at 10.30am.



United Newspapers plc







## STOCK MARKET REPORT

## Reed falls 24p as analysts reduce profit forecast

By Derek Pain and Pam Spooner

Reed International, which last summer sold its newspaper interests for £13.4 million, was in retreat yesterday as City analysts pulled back their profit forecasts following a meeting with the group's management on Wednesday evening.

The shares fell 24p to 558p before rallying a little to 562p. Mr. Leslie Carpenter, chairman-designate, apparently appointed the analysts by taking particular note of the view about profits in the second half year which ends this weekend.

The meeting, signalled as a discussion on Reed's transatlantic interests, quickly spread into a far-ranging review of the group.

Mr. Carpenter, who succeeds Sir Alex Jarratt as chairman in August, indicated that second half British profits would fall below last year's corresponding

At one time many in the City had expected Reed, which has been actively reshaping its interests, to pull in about £120 million.

But expectations have gradually been reduced. The sale of Mirror Group Newspapers and other changes - have distorted the profits picture. Until the Wednesday get-

Wayne Kerr, a South coast-based designer and maker of equipment for the electronics industry, comes to the US next week after an offer for sale of 45 per cent of its equity by Simon & Coates, the stockbroker, and Kleinwort, Benson, the merchant bank of British Telecom fame. The offer price is 130p, putting a value of £13.5 million on the company which was part of Vintage Bredon until a management buyout in 1980. Wayne made profits of £1.103 million in 1984, on sales of £10.954 million and gets a p/e of 20.6 at the sale price.

together a much more optimistic view of Reed's prospects had prevailed in the City.

In its last financial year the group achieved profits of about £96 million.

Elsewhere in the markets, it was largely trading news and events on the foreign exchanges which got prices moving. Sterling traded erratically above the \$1.20 level, easing pressure on British interest rates and helping to make possible the second 1/2 per cent cut in bank base rates since the Budget.

Prices of Government stocks showed limited relief at the sight of the dip in interest rates: the course of rates in America is still uncertain, US rates could well rise, putting the pressure back on the cost of money in Europe. By the end of the day, gilt prices in London were 2 1/2 to 3/4 higher.

Among leading shares, prices were mixed, with dealings subdued in the first week of this long account. Pennies were lost across the top 30 list, although British Petroleum, Imperial Chemical Industries, Lucas Industries and Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company moved against the trend and helped to keep the indices close to overnight levels.

The FT 30-share index ended the day 1 1/2 points lower at 978.1, while the FT-SE 100-share index showed a 0.9 point slip to 1287.1.

BP rose 8p to 541p alongside publication of its report and accounts, which reached the City during the day. Although most market men could see little to excite them in the BP

Imperial's Ho-Jo connection remains in limbo with the shares reflecting the uncertainty with a 1p fall to 188p.

TI Group responded to City talk of a bid on the way from Babcock International. TI shares jumped 18p to 244p, their best level since the disappointing £19 million profit figure disclosed earlier this month.

Babcock shares were unchanged at 153p, apparently disregarding suggestions that it is a probable bidder for the vulnerable engineering group.

Elsewhere in the sector, good results helped Bridon shares rise 8p to 142p. The company, maker of wire ropes, pushed profits 43 per cent higher to £14.5 million in 1984, and analysts were quickly looking forward to the 1985 outcome. At Quilter Goodison, the stock-

broker, there was a bullish mood about Bridon, with the firm forecasting a pretax figure of over £30 million for the present year.

Burnet & Italianisire, the mining engineers, rose another 5p to 90p: the shares have made steady progress in the past 10 days as the City waits still for news of its refinancing negotiations with the banks. Earlier this month news that B & H's lignite resources in Ulster are worth money helped take the share price further away from its low of 45p.

French Connection, the fashion group, had an uncomfortable day, falling 6p to 300p. Talk was that Griesvonn Grant and Co's broker, had reduced its profit forecast.

Price movements across the list were limited, with no rise or gain reaching double figures.

## Electrical loss slows Lucas recovery

By Cliff Feltham

The delayed launch of Jaguar's new XJ40 model caught Lucas, the component supplier on the hop. Mr. Bob Brown, finance director, admitted yesterday: "We were expecting it to be launched in the middle of last year but I suppose that in view of the success of their existing cars they weren't in a hurry."

That delay, which many people in the trade had predicted, coupled with less work on BL's Montego and Maestro models added to the problems facing Lucas's troubled electrical business.

Yesterday the Birmingham group reported an improvement from £3.3 million to £15.3 million in profits before tax for the first half of the year. This was after charging redundancy and reorganization costs of £15.5 million, half the same time last year.

On the stock market the shares moved 15p higher at 283p. The interim dividend is unchanged at 2.6p a share.

The aerospace profits jumped 47 per cent and profits from the industrial products side showed a 30 per cent improvement. But the problems in the electrical business were the prime cause of the £15.2 million loss on the British automotive side, £2 million more than a year ago.

Lucas says it was faced with a fall in vehicle production, strikes, and imports. The market believes that recent management changes could soon lead to rationalization in Lucas's £250 million a year electrical business.

## Polygram 'close to merger'

Polygram Records is said in New York to be close to an agreement for a merger with an investment group which will buy a majority stake in the ailing record company.

The group, headed by Mr. Alan Hirschfeld, the former chief executive officer of Twentieth Century Fox Film Company, would own 80 per cent of the record company in the United States, and 50 per cent of the overseas operation.

## TEMPUS

## Woolworth needs new lease of life

Woolworth figures illustrate the new management's problems of running modern businesses like B&Q and Comet, while coaxing the geriatric variety store chain back to life. Results from B&Q/Comet show that Woolworth's managing director, Geoff Mulcahy, can manage quite nicely when the business is good. B&Q sales rose by 53 per cent last year, while profits were ahead by 48 per cent. Comet is also performing well.

These performances contrast sharply with what happened last year at the old Woolworth chain. Sales totalled just over £1 billion - up an underlying 10 per cent - while trading losses topped £5 million.

Such figures illustrate the scale of long-term decay. Operating from a chain one quarter the size of Woolworth, the Burton group could generate £75 million in profit this year. Woolworth is unlikely to attain such performance if only because it still lacks true retailing flair.

The Woolworth board, while tacitly acknowledging that wholesale disposal remains an "option, albeit a tricky one", may be edging towards a more long-term solution. Formation of the properties interested parties with up-to-date news on the retail portfolio's yield and market value. The 1984/85 figures contain a £44 million revaluation to £638 million, and a £16 million jump in rental income to £48.5 million.

Woolworth can therefore implement a Harry Hyams-style solution. It can introduce a new retailing formula into the variety chain and wait for the shortage of prime high street sites to bring in the bidders. The properties meanwhile appreciate.

The shares jumped 75p yesterday to 760p, and still look cheap.

## Ladbroke

With the score at 1-0 to the punters at half-time, the City thought that Ladbroke would be hard pressed even to scrape to a draw on its betting profits

in the full year. However, a second-half rally, inspired by strong turnover, continues the downturn in the first half and allowed the company to sneak full-year profits on betting up by £1 million.

It fixed the market, which was looking for around £48 million at the pretax level, and Ladbroke's preliminary announcement revealed that profits had risen to £50.2 million from £41.8 million.

Although betting is still the biggest profit earner, it would be wrong to ignore the two other main divisions.

Profits from the property division more than doubled, urged on by an excellent performance in the US, and the hotels also returned a £5 million increase in profits to £12.6 million.

In 1985, the recently-acquired Comfort Hotels group will make a debut contribution but, more importantly, it will give the division an all-important presence in London and a foothold in Europe.

Another newcomer this year will be the Detroit racecourse in Michigan, purchased last December. The investment will do no more than wash its face in 1985. However, the more important, and occasionally overlooked, of the acquisition is the access it gives Ladbroke to off-course betting in the US.

Michigan is one of the few states where this is permitted and although the market nationwide is still undeveloped, it has the potential to be a great money-spinner.

The only disappointment is the downturn in the leisure division. This is largely accounted for by a poor performance from the Laskys retail chain. The problems have now been contained.

The three main divisions will all register substantial increases in profits this year when Ladbroke should make £70 million. Any doubts about property profits should not detract from the group's underlying strength. The shares, up 6p to 254p, still look cheap.

## Legal &amp; General

Legal & General's 1984 results were good in comparison with much of the rest of the insurance market. Although pretax profits dropped from £55.6 million in 1983 to £48.1 million this time, a reduced tax charge allowed the post tax result to move up by a marginal £2 million to £44.7 million. The year's dividend rose to 21.50p from 18.50p in 1983.

But L & G's shares dropped about 10p during the day to 695p, giving a p/e of 23.7. This seems to have been mainly due to disappointment over the company's life figures. L & G claims to be pleased at the way it has weathered the loss of life assurance premium relief last year and at the way its pensions business has grown.

Its single premium life assurance business has grown a healthy 38 per cent, but the annual premiums business only rose 7 per cent over the year.

New premiums on insured pensions went up nearly 40 per cent to £39.4 million, though scheme membership continued to decline. The company is also pleased with the advance of its personal and unit linked pensions business.

However, although L & G is still the largest group pensions company its market share has been steadily eroded over the last five years. If profit margins have also pared down to keep up with the competition.

Some of this showed through on the pretax profit on long-term business which advanced by a pedestrian 13 per cent to £53.7 million from £46.6 million.

General insurance results did not help, with losses mounting by two thirds to £41.6 million. Bad weather and a continuing high level of house subsidence claims played a significant part in this. But Victory, the reinsurance arm, also went further into the red with international underwriting losses rising £6.1 million to £19.1 million.

## Traded option highlights

Volume on the traded options floor was a touch above average, at 8,614 contracts. But there was little in the way of unusual business to excite observers. British Telecom saw 2,281 contracts change hands, but no

other option broke through the 1,000 level.

Commercial Union, still fancied by market men as a takeover candidate, stays busy, and 820 contracts were traded. The stock exchange index

option proved relatively popular and 833 contracts were traded. A total of 319 contracts in the gilt option changed hands.

Price movements across the list were limited, with no rise or gain reaching double figures.

## 1984 FINAL RESULTS

## Swire Pacific Limited

RESULTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1984

AND 1984 FINAL DIVIDENDS

Swire Pacific Limited's profits for 1984 increased by 25.3% to HK\$1,048.8 million. The audited consolidated results were:

	1984 HK\$m	1983 HK\$m
Turnover	11,996.8	10,119.8
Operating profit	1,720.4	1,593.0
Interest charges - net	13.9	245.7
Net operating profit	1,706.5	1,307.3
Share of profits less losses of associated companies	58.9	58.0
Profit before taxation	1,765.4	1,365.3
Taxation	300.9	221.8
Profit after taxation	1,464.5	1,143.5
Minority interests	415.7	308.3
Profit attributable to shareholders	1,048.8	837.2
Earnings per share: 'A' shares	271.2c	232.4c
'B' shares	64.2c	46.5c
Dividends per share: 'A' shares: interim	39.0c	31.0c
final, recommended	87.0c	73.0c
'B' shares: interim	7.8c	6.2c
final, recommended	17.4c	14.6c
	25.2c	20.8c
Net assets per share: 'A' shares	HK\$11.20	HK\$11.09
'B' shares	HK\$ 2.24	HK\$ 2.22

The net profit attributable to shareholders of Swire Pacific Limited for 1984 increased by 25.3%. Cathay Pacific Airways Limited again recorded an increase in net profits with improved load factors and yields, supplemented by capital profits on equipment refinancing. Hong Kong Aircraft Engineering Company Limited's results improved by 40%. In the property market in Hong Kong, a marked improvement in underlying sentiment emerged in September 1984 but Swire Properties Limited's net profit was slightly below expectations. Reduced profits were recorded from offshore services activities and losses were incurred in shipping and dockyard activities. Overall operating profits of the industries division again improved over those of the previous year. The trading division had another successful year in 1984.

The directors of Swire Pacific Limited will recommend to shareholders at the annual general meeting on 22nd May 1985 the payment of final dividends of 87.0c per 'A' share and 17.4c (1983: 73.0c) per 'B' share payable on 7th June 1985 to shareholders on the register of members on 26th April 1985. The share registers will be closed from 15th April 1985 to 26th April 1985, both dates inclusive.

Once again, the final dividends will be satisfied by the issue of scrip to each class of shareholder, with the option being given to shareholders to elect to receive cash in lieu of scrip in respect of part or all of such dividends. Full details of the scrip dividend procedure will be set out in a circular letter which, together with the forms of election for the payment of cash dividends, will be sent to shareholders on 1st May 1985.

Investment properties and net assets per share, in accordance with the policy of Swire Properties Limited, the annual valuation at open market value of the investment properties of the Swire Properties group was carried out at 31st December 1984 by professionally qualified executives of the group. As a consequence of the 1984 valuation, there has been a reduction of HK\$29.0 million in the valuation reserves both of

Swire Properties Limited and Swire Pacific Limited, as compared with reductions of HK\$1,160.2 million and HK\$341.2 million respectively at the end of 1983. Taking into account both the retained earnings in 1984 and the reduction in the valuation of investment properties, the net asset value of the shares of Swire Pacific Limited at 31st December 1984 were HK\$11.20 per 'A' share and HK\$2.24 per 'B' share which compare respectively with HK\$11.09 and HK\$2.22 at 31st December 1983.

Prospects. Cathay Pacific Airways Limited expects to maintain strong operating results in 1985, although as revenues are very sensitive to currency fluctuations and are adversely affected by the strength of the Hong Kong dollar against other relevant currencies. Swire Properties Limited has experienced a resurgence in demand for its property developments for sale and some improvement in prices over those of the previous year may be expected. No immediate improvement is forecast in business conditions within the offshore services division and profits will remain depressed. Industries division is expected to achieve good growth in 1985 and the trading division should also produce satisfactory results.

I consider that the prospects for the Swire Pacific Group as a whole for 1985 are good, reflecting the broad spread of activities of the Group. I am also particularly pleased that, with the signing of the Joint Declaration on the future of Hong Kong, much of the political uncertainty which has been overshadowing Hong Kong in the recent past has been removed. Although many detailed arrangements, some of which will impact directly on parts of the Swire Pacific Group, remain to be worked out during the period prior to 1997, I am confident that the overall outcome will be such that the Group may continue to prosper in the longer term.

The Annual Report for 1984 will be sent to shareholders on 1st May 1985.

Hong Kong, 25th March 1985

H.M.P. Niles  
Chairman

Swire Pacific Limited  
The Swire Group  
Swire House, Hong Kong.

WOOLWORTH HOLDINGS plc  
"Profits and Dividends up 90%"

153 DIY out-of-town supermarkets



172 Electrical discount stores



MAIN CHAIN 787 Stores



RESPONSIBLE for assets of over £500m and rents of £48m.

- \* Group profits before exceptional items and tax, up 93% from £29.4m to £56.8m. Final dividend 12p making 15.5p (1983/84 - 8p) per share for the full year. One for One bonus issue.
- \* B&Q continues rapid growth in stores and profits.
- \* Comet acquired in May 1984. Trading results similar to previous record year.
- \* FW Woolworth chains' results after charging £16m extra rentals. Performance not yet satisfactory but immense changes in progress.
- \* Properties division benefits from extra rentals.
- \* "In 1985/86 we look for further expansion of B&Q and Comet, and a start to the realisation of the potential in the FW Woolworth chains."

I am confident that further progress will be achieved in 1985."

28 March 1985

John Beckett, Chairman.

## PRELIMINARY RESULTS

(for the financial year ended 2 February 1985)

	1985 (53 weeks) £m	1984 (52 weeks) £m
Turnover	1661.1	1268.6
Retail Profit: B&Q	28.6	19.3
Comet	14.9	-
Woolworth	(5.1)	7.6
Other	(0.6)	1.5
Property income - Woolworth	48.5	33.3
Net interest payable	(29.5)	(32.3)
Profit before exceptional items	56.8	29.4
Exceptional items	49.0	27.1
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	105.8	56.5
Taxation	(22.1)	(1.5)
Profit on ordinary activities after taxation	83.7	55.0
Extraordinary items	2.1	(1.6)
Profit for the financial year	85.8	53.4
Earnings per share	107p	80p
Earnings before exceptional items per share	60p	39p
Dividend per share	15.5p	8p

Note: These results do not constitute "full accounts" within the meaning of the Companies Act 1981.

The Annual Report will be posted to shareholders at the end of April. Non-shareholders who would like a copy should write to Nigel Whitaker, Woolworth Holdings plc, Woolworth House, 242-246 Marylebone Road, London NW16JL.



**Summary**

The summary should be read in conjunction with the full text of this Prospectus from which it is derived.

**Status and Method of Operation**

The Fund is an investment company incorporated and resident for taxation purposes in the Isle of Man. The Fund will apply for certification as a "distributing fund" under the provisions of the United Kingdom Finance Act 1984.

The Fund will operate in a similar way to a unit trust in that it will issue and redeem Participating Shares at prices based on their underlying net asset value.

**Objective**

The Fund will aim to achieve a balance of capital growth and income through investment in Scandinavian equities and income through investment in Danish, Finnish, Norwegian and Swedish bonds.

The Directors intend that 10 per cent. to 20 per cent. of the Fund's assets will be invested in Danish and Finnish bonds and the balance in equities, spread between the Danish, Finnish, Norwegian and Swedish markets.

The Fund is intended to appeal to private and institutional investors in a variety of countries and to Scandinavian expatriates who wish to take a diversified stake in the developing Scandinavian stock markets.

The price of Participating Shares and the income from them may go down as well as up.

**Dividend Policy**

The Fund will aim to achieve a balance of capital growth and income. Not less than 85 per cent. of the net income of the Fund will be distributed by way of dividend.

**Applications**

Applications must be made on the Application Form attached to this Prospectus. The procedure for application is set out opposite.

Applications must be for a minimum of 1,000 Participating Shares.

Remittance may be made in Sterling or in one of the following permitted currencies: U.S. Dollars, Danish Kroner, Finnish Markka, Norwegian Krone, Swedish Krona.

The closing date for receipt of applications is 23rd April 1985.

**Advantages in Participating Shares**

Further Participating Shares may be subscribed for, and Participating Shares may be redeemed, on any subscription day (normally every Wednesday) at the prevailing subscription or redemption price. Participating Shares will be dealt in on the Stock Exchange, London.

**Publication of Prices**

The latest prices of Participating Shares will be published in the Financial Times, London, as soon as circumstances permit.

**Charges**

The Manager will receive an initial charge of 5p (inclusive of VAT) per share included in the subscription price of £1 per share. In addition, monthly charges will be payable by the Fund in respect of the services of the Manager, Secretary and Registrar, and Custodian (including the issue of the Prospectus) of the value of the net assets of the Fund as at the last valuation day in each month. Preliminary expenses of the Fund and certain expenses incurred in connection with the issue of the Prospectus and the application for listing will be paid by the Fund.

**Directors**

Eyvind Brandt (Danish) (Chairman)  
Strandvejen 159, DK-2900 Hellerup, Denmark.

George Ross Johnstone Aitken, M.A., LL.B. (Managing Director)  
4 Finch Road, Douglas, Isle of Man.

John Göran Ekberg (Swedish)  
Carl Gustafs väg 1, S-217 01 Malmö, Sweden.

Anders Olaf Victor Grundberg (Swedish)  
5 Mansfield Street, London W1M 8FL.

Peter Langley Gunning  
4 Finch Road, Douglas, Isle of Man.

Kent Folke Kristian Larsson, LL.B. (Swedish)  
Østergade 16, DK-1100 Copenhagen K, Denmark.

**Registered Office**

Third Floor, New Wing, Victory House,  
Prospect Hill, Douglas, Isle of Man.

**Manager**

Hellerup Bank Trust Corporation (I.O.M.) Limited,  
Victory House, Douglas, Isle of Man.

**Investment Adviser**

Hellerup Bank A/S,  
Østergade 16, DK-1100 Copenhagen K, Denmark.

**Secretary, Registrar and Administrator**

Tyndal Managers (Isle of Man) Limited,  
Victory House, Douglas, Isle of Man.

**Custodian and Bankers**

Williams & Glyn's Bank (I.O.M.) Limited,  
Victory House, Douglas, Isle of Man.

**Auditors**

Arthur Young, Chartered Accountants,  
Rols House, 7 Rols Buildings, Fetter Lane,  
London EC4A 3NH.

**Stockbrokers to the Fund**

Laurence, Prust & Co.,  
Aldison House, 7-11 Moorgate, London  
EC2R 6AH  
and The Stock Exchange.

**Legal Advisers to the Fund**

Dickinson, Cruckshank & Co., Advocates  
and Notaries,  
33-37 Abchurch Lane, Douglas, Isle of Man.

**Legal Advisers to the Issue**

Wilde and Partners, Solicitors,  
10 John Street, London WC1N 2EB.

**Application Procedure**

Applications must be made on the Application Form attached to this Prospectus and forwarded to the Manager, Hellerup Bank Trust Corporation (I.O.M.) Limited, Victory House, Douglas, Isle of Man so as to arrive not later than 4.00 p.m. local time in the Isle of Man on 23rd April, 1985. Each application must be accompanied by a remittance for the appropriate amount payable to "Hellerup Scandinavian Fund Limited". Remittance may be made in Sterling or in one of the following permitted currencies: U.S. Dollars, Danish Kroner, Finnish Markka, Norwegian Krone, Swedish Krona. If remittance is made in a permitted currency other than Sterling, allocation of shares will be made on the basis of the Sterling equivalent (ignoring fractions) calculated at the conversion rate prevailing at 10.00 a.m. local time in the Isle of Man on 24th April, 1985. Charges incurred in the collection and/or conversion of currencies into Sterling may be deducted from the amount of the remittance. Due completion of the Application Form accompanied by a cheque will constitute an undertaking by the applicant that such cheque will be paid on full presentation and any allotment made will be strictly on this understanding. Applicants will be notified of allocation within 7 days after the closing date for receipt of applications referred to above. No temporary documents of title will be issued. Share certificates will be despatched to applicants within 6 weeks after the closing date for receipt of applications.

The subscription price for the Participating Shares now being offered will open at 10.00 a.m. local time in the Isle of Man on 24th April, 1985 and will close as soon thereafter as the Fund may decide.

Acceptance of applications for Participating Shares will be conditional upon the Participating Shares now being issued being admitted to the Official List by the Council of the Stock Exchange on or before 24th April, 1985. It is expected that, once listing is granted, dealings in the Participating Shares on the Stock Exchange will begin on 1st May, 1985.

Applications must be for a minimum of 1,000 Participating Shares.

The Fund reserves the right to reject any application in whole or in part in which event the application monies or any balance thereof will be returned to the applicant by post by not later than 30th April, 1985, without interest.

All application monies will be returned, without interest, by not later than 3rd May, 1985 in the event that the amount raised by the Fund by the present issue is less than £1,000,000 (see paragraph 35 of "General Information" below).

All cheques, certificates and other documents will be sent by post at the risk of the persons entitled thereto.

In respect of allotments arising from applications, the status of basis, stockbrokers, investors, accountants or other approved agents, Hellerup Bank Trust Corporation (I.O.M.) Limited will pay 3p (inclusive of VAT) where applicable of the initial charge of 5p (inclusive of VAT) per share due to it under the Prospectus to such agents as commission.

# HELLERUP SCANDINAVIAN FUND LIMITED

(Incorporated as a public company with limited liability in the Isle of Man on 13th March, 1985 under the Companies Acts 1931 to 1982—No. 26082)

Copies of this Prospectus, having attached thereto the documents specified in paragraph 1 of "General Information" below, have been delivered to the Registrar of Companies in the Isle of Man and to the Registrar of Companies in England and Wales for registration.

This Prospectus includes particulars given in compliance with the Regulations of the Council of the Stock Exchange, London ("The Stock Exchange") for the purpose of giving information with regard to Hellerup Scandinavian Fund Limited ("the Fund"). The Directors of the Fund, whose names appear above, are the persons responsible for the information contained in this Prospectus. To the best of their knowledge and belief the Directors (who have taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case) the information contained in this Prospectus is in accordance with the facts and they accept the responsibility for its accuracy.

Application has been made to the Council of the Stock Exchange for the Participating Redeemable Preference Shares of 1p each of the Fund to be admitted to the Official List.

## Details of the Fund

### Introduction

The Fund is an investment company incorporated and resident for taxation purposes in the Isle of Man. It will operate in a similar way to a unit trust in that it will issue and redeem Participating Shares at prices based on their underlying net asset value.

The Fund will aim to achieve a balance of capital growth and income through investment in Scandinavian equities and income through investment in Danish, Finnish, Norwegian and Swedish bonds.

The Directors intend that 10 per cent. to 20 per cent. of the Fund's assets will be invested in Danish and Finnish bonds and the balance in equities, spread between the Danish, Finnish, Norwegian and Swedish markets.

The Fund is intended to appeal to private and institutional investors in a variety of countries and to Scandinavian expatriates who wish to take a diversified stake in the developing Scandinavian stock markets.

Investors should remember that the price of Participating Shares and the income from them may go down as well as up.

**Investment Opportunities in Scandinavia**

For many years, international investors have perceived attractive opportunities for investment in Scandinavia, but because the stock markets operating in Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden were until recently very restricted in their scope, there was little they could do to translate their perceptions into practical effect. However, since 1980 dramatic developments in the Scandinavian stock markets have taken place which have greatly improved the potential for investment in these countries. The international investor is concerned.

This development has been encouraged by regulatory changes since 1979 which have included in Denmark, Norway and Sweden, tax changes encouraging wider participation in the stock markets by domestic investors, and, in Norway and Sweden, the liberalisation of investment rules which, together with the establishment of separate market quotations for "free" shares in Finland, makes it possible for foreign investors to purchase shares in a much wider range of companies.

The period since 1980 has seen substantial greater trading volumes in each of the Scandinavian stock markets and, despite some setbacks, significant overall rises in the general stock market indices. There have been substantial increases in the numbers of companies quoted on the respective stock exchanges, companies have begun to use the stock markets to a much greater extent for the raising of new capital, and overall market capitalisation has greatly increased.

Scandinavian industry has in recent years experienced a period of rapid development and change, with a particular emphasis on the growth of technology-based industries. The Scandinavian stock markets now offer opportunities for investment not only in a variety of well known companies of international stature, but also in numerous smaller companies with high growth potential that are not yet well known outside their domestic markets.

The Fund aims to provide a vehicle through which investors can take an interest in a variety of companies selected from among the whole range of those whose shares are available to international investors on the Scandinavian stock markets. With its close connections in all the Scandinavian countries, through both the Directors and Hellerup Bank A/S, the investment Adviser, the Fund is well placed to make the most of the opportunities.

The Fund will be treated as a foreign investor under the regulations operating in Finland and Sweden whereby such investors are precluded from purchasing shares in certain classes of company, such as banks, and may only purchase "non-restricted" or "free" shares in other companies. "Non-restricted" or "free" shares are generally traded at a premium to the "restricted" shares which may only be purchased by domestic investors in the countries concerned.

### Investment and Dividend Policy

The Fund will aim to achieve a balance of capital growth and income through investment in Scandinavia. The Directors intend that 10 per cent. to 20 per cent. of the Fund's assets will be invested in Danish and Finnish bonds and the balance in equities, spread between the Danish, Finnish, Norwegian and Swedish markets. The geographical distribution and selection of securities will alter from time to time according to market conditions. In addition, if the investment Adviser considers the market climate to be appropriate all or part of the Fund's assets may be placed on deposit with banks or institutions of similar standing.

Not less than 85 per cent. of the net income of the Fund will be distributed to shareholders by way of half yearly dividends, normally in February and August of each year commencing in February 1985. All dividends will be paid in Sterling. Surpluses arising from realisation of investments will not be distributed by way of dividend.

Not more than 10 per cent. of the combined assets of the Fund and of any subsidiary will be invested in the securities of any one company. Not more than 10 per cent. of such assets will be invested in securities not listed on an over-the-counter market. Not more than 10 per cent. of such assets will be invested in holdings in which the interest of the Fund amounts to or is convertible into 10 per cent. or more of the issued share capital of any company or any class of that share capital. The Fund will not take legal or management control of underlying investments.

The investment policy outlined above will be adhered to for a minimum of three years.

following the admission of the Participating Shares to the Official List of the Stock Exchange and in any event will not be varied without the prior consent of the National Bank of Denmark.

**Directors**

Mr E. Brandt, aged 66, Chairman of the Fund, is a Copenhagen stockbroker and has been a partner of A. Hornitz & Co., stockbrokers, for 35 years. He is a former member of the Board of the Copenhagen Stock Exchange and was formerly Vice-Chairman of the Board of Representatives of Stockbrokers. Mr Brandt is Chairman of the Board of Hellerup Bank A/S and a Director of Hellerup Bank (I.O.M.) Limited.

Mr G. R. J. Aitken, aged 57, is Managing Director of the Fund and a Director of Hellerup Bank Trust Corporation (I.O.M.) Limited. He has more than 20 years' experience in investment management. From 1968 until 1980 he held positions successively as Principal Investment Manager of Bank of London and South America and thereafter as General Manager of Lloyds Bank International Trust Company in the period 1972 to 1981. He was in addition a Director and latterly Chairman, of the Alexander Fund S.A., a Luxembourg-based fund designed to achieve capital growth in the United States market. From 1980 to 1984, Mr Aitken was the London Representative of the International Trust Group of Bank of America. Mr Aitken is a Scottish solicitor.

Mr J. G. Ekberg, aged 65, is Managing Director of Sydskat AB (The South Swedish Power Company) which he joined in 1947, becoming Managing Director in 1970. He is a member of the board of several other Swedish companies, including Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken and Svenska AB. He holds positions on a number of agencies and associations relating to the power supply industry and is a member of the board of Svenska Arbetsgivarförbundet (The Swedish Employers' Federation). Mr Ekberg holds a degree in law. He is an officer of the Royal Order of Vasa.

Mr A. O. V. Grundberg, aged 42, is a solicitor and has been a partner of Rea, Grundberg & Co., a firm of solicitors in London, for 7 years. He was called to the English bar in 1968. He practised as a barrister until he relinquished that profession prior to qualifying as an English solicitor in 1977. He is Vice-Chairman of the Business Development Group of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce, London.

Mr P. L. Gunning, aged 45, is Managing Director of Hellerup Bank (I.O.M.) Limited and a Director of Hellerup Bank Trust Corporation (I.O.M.) Limited. He has more than 20 years' banking experience gained on the Eastern Staff of The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, for the last seven years holding positions at senior level. He joined the Hellerup Bank Group in 1984. Mr Gunning is an Associate of the Institute of Bankers.

Mr K. F. V. Larsson, aged 30, is Foreign Relations Manager of Hellerup Bank (I.O.M.) Limited and a Director of Hellerup Bank Trust Corporation (I.O.M.) Limited. He joined the Hellerup Bank Group in 1980 and has been closely involved in the international development of the Group. Mr Larsson is an English barrister.

**Manager**

Hellerup Bank Trust Corporation (I.O.M.) Limited ("the Manager") has been appointed to manage the business of the Fund subject to the control of the Directors (see paragraph 1(i) of "General Information" below).

The Manager is incorporated in the Isle of Man and has an authorised share capital of £25,000 divided into 25,000 shares of £1 each, all of which are issued fully paid up. It is a subsidiary of Hellerup Bank (I.O.M.) Limited, whose parent company is Hellerup Bank A/S. The Manager holds a financial advertising licence under section 7 of the Banking Act 1975 of the Isle of Man.

The Directors of the Manager are Mr G. R. J. Aitken, Mr K. F. V. Larsson and Mr P. L. Gunning, all of whom are also Directors of the Fund.

The Manager will have access to the investment expertise of Hellerup Bank A/S which has been appointed as investment adviser to the Manager in relation to the Fund's portfolio (see "Investment Adviser" below).

The Manager has entered into an agreement under which it has delegated to Tyndal Managers (Isle of Man) Limited ("Tyndal") the administrative duties imposed on it by the Fund (see "Secretary, Registrar and Administrator" below).

The Manager has the right to purchase Participating Shares offered for redemption at a price not less than the price payable by the Fund on a redemption of shares and to sell Participating Shares at a price not exceeding the aggregate of the amount which would be receivable by the Fund in respect of a subscription for shares, the Manager's initial charge and any rounding-up adjustment.

### Investment Adviser

As noted above, Hellerup Bank A/S has been appointed as investment adviser to the Manager in relation to the Fund's portfolio (see also paragraph 1(i) of "General Information" below).

Hellerup Bank A/S was founded in 1922 in Hellerup, Denmark, and came on a domestic banking business as the local bank of the area north of Copenhagen. Over the last fifteen years, it has in addition built up a substantial foreign department providing specialist financial services to corporate clients and others engaged in international trade. The bank has a network of correspondent banks all over the world.

An investment company  
aiming for a balance of capital growth and income  
through investment in Scandinavia

Issue of up to 20,000,000 Participating  
Redeemable Preference Shares of 1p each at £1  
per share payable in full on application

Share Capital	
Authorised	Issued and fully paid
£ 100	£ 100
200,000	200,000
200,100	100

For the purposes of satisfying applications for subscription, Unissued Shares of the Fund will be issued as Participating Redeemable Preference Shares ("Participating Shares"). Details regarding the share capital of the Fund are set out in paragraph 4 of "General Information" below.

The Fund will operate as an investment fund in a similar way to a unit trust in that it will issue and redeem Participating Shares at prices based on their underlying net asset value.

### Indebtedness and Borrowing Powers

At the date of issue of this Prospectus the Fund does not have any loan capital (including bank overdrafts), outstanding or created but unused, or any outstanding mortgages, charges, or other borrowings or indebtedness in the nature of borrowing, including bank overdrafts, facilities under

acceptances or acceptance credits, hire purchase commitments or guarantees or other material contingent liabilities. The Fund has the power to borrow up to the aggregate of the issued share capital and reserves or, prior to the date on which the first audited accounts are published, £1,000,000.

The closing date for receipt of applications is 23rd April, 1985. Further copies of this Prospectus can be obtained from Hellerup Bank Trust Corporation (I.O.M.) Limited, Victory House, Douglas, Isle of Man (telephone 0624) 24111; telex 627408).

Hellerup Bank A/S has since its early days been involved in portfolio management in Denmark. Currently, the bank advises upon the management of customers' investments valued at some D.Kr. 9,800 million (£276.6 million) and has discretionary management of certain pension schemes whose assets are valued at some D.Kr. 26 million (£2.0 million). In addition, Hellerup Bank A/S is adviser to Hellerup Invest, a Danish unit trust, with three different types of units. Hellerup Invest 1 was launched in 1980 and remains a small fund which has not actively promoted. Hellerup Invest 2, an accumulator fund, and Hellerup Invest 3, a fund designed for individual pension provision, were launched in September 1984 and by 28th February, 1985 had funds under management of some D.Kr. 104 million (£8.0 million).

**Secretary, Registrar and Administrator**

Tyndal Managers (Isle of Man) Limited ("Tyndal") has been appointed as Secretary, Registrar and Administrator of the Fund (see paragraph 1(ii) of "General Information" below).

In addition, as noted above, the Manager has entered into an agreement under which it has delegated to Tyndal the administrative duties imposed on the Manager by the Fund (see also paragraph 1(iv) of "General Information" below).

### Custodian and Bankers

Williams & Glyn's Bank (I.O.M.) Limited ("Williams & Glyn's") has been appointed as Custodian of the assets of the Fund (see paragraph 1(v) of "General Information" below).

In this capacity Williams & Glyn's will have overall control of all the assets of the Fund. It will also be responsible for the safe custody of all documents of title to investments beneficially owned by the Fund.

### Procedure for Subscription

Applications for Participating Shares must be made on the Application Form attached to this Prospectus. The procedure for application is set out above.

After the initial issue of Participating Shares pursuant to this Prospectus and except when there is a suspension of the valuation of the Fund's assets (see "Subscription and Valuation Days" below), further Participating Shares may be subscribed for on any subscription day at the prevailing subscription price upon the terms of any prospectus then current.

### Redemption and Transfer of Participating Shares

Shareholders may arrange to redeem all or some of their Participating Shares on any subscription day, except when there is a suspension of the valuation of the Fund's assets (see "Subscription and Valuation Days" below) at the prevailing redemption price.

Instructions must be given in writing to be received by the Manager not later than 4.00 p.m. local time in the Isle of Man on the subscription day, otherwise, at the option of the Fund, redemption will be at the redemption price on the next subscription day. At the election of the Manager, Participating Shares offered for redemption may be purchased by the Manager or redeemed by the Fund but no selling shareholder may receive less than the redemption price specified under the Articles of Association. The redemption price will be based on the underlying net asset value of the Fund as at the relevant valuation day (see paragraphs C and D of "General Information" below).

Redemption proceeds will be denominated in Sterling or, at the option of the shareholder, in any of the other permitted currencies referred to under "Application Procedure" above, in which case the amount will be calculated on the basis

of the exchange rate for the currency concerned used for the purposes of the valuation of the net assets of the Fund as at the relevant valuation day. Charges incurred in the conversion of Sterling into any of the other permitted currencies may be deducted from the amount of the redemption proceeds. Redemption proceeds will normally be despatched by the Manager within 7 days of the date on which the redemption takes effect, or the date of receipt by the Fund of the relevant share certificate with the redemption form on the reverse duly completed by the shareholder, whichever is the later.

The Fund is not bound to redeem on any one subscription day more than 15 per cent. of the total number of Participating Shares then in issue. If the Fund receives requests for redemption at any one subscription day of a number of Participating Shares greater than 15 per cent. of the total number thereof then in issue, it has the right to scale down the number to be redeemed to ensure that the foregoing limit is not exceeded and the balance will be carried forward for redemption at the next subscription day. This procedure may be continued until all requests for redemption have been satisfied.

Participating Shares may be transferred by common form of transfer. During the period prior to the despatch of share certificates to applicants, transfers of Participating Shares will be certified by the Registrar.

The Fund has the right to redeem all outstanding Participating Shares if at any time after the fifth anniversary of the date of the Fund's incorporation the value of its net assets for 15 consecutive weeks is less than £5,000,000. In addition, all Participating Shares not previously redeemed will be redeemed by the Fund at the redemption price ruling on 31st December, 2005 or the next business day.

### Subscription and Valuation Days

Subscription days will normally be every Wednesday or the next following business day if the Wednesday is not a business day.

A business day is any day on which banks in the Isle of Man and The Stock Exchange in London are open for business. Subscription days may be on such other days as may from time to time be determined by the Directors but if the Directors change the subscription day otherwise than in the case of a temporary change they will notify shareholders in writing of such change either before or not later than 21 days after the change is made and in any event there will be at least one subscription day in each month.

The first subscription day after the initial issue of Participating Shares pursuant to this Prospectus will be 1st May, 1985.

Valuation days will normally be the business day preceding the relevant subscription day.

The Directors of the Fund may suspend the valuation of assets at any time, if, in their opinion, it is not reasonably practicable to do so. They may also suspend the valuation of assets if they are unable to determine the value of their net assets, or if a breakdown occurs in any of the means normally employed to ascertain the value of their investments, or if for any other reason the value of the investments or other assets of the Fund cannot reasonably be ascertained. No Participating Shares may be redeemed during a period of suspension. Any such suspension shall terminate when the Directors declare that the suspension has ended, or, if earlier, on the first business day on which the condition giving rise to the suspension shall have ceased to exist and no other condition under which suspension is authorised shall exist. The Directors are obliged to use their best endeavours to place a notice in the Financial Times, London or such other newspaper as they may determine that a period of suspension has been declared or terminated.

### Publication of Prices

The Manager will arrange for the latest prices of Participating Shares to be published in the Financial Times, London, as soon as circumstances permit.

### Charges

**Initial charge**

The Manager will receive an initial charge of 5p (inclusive of VAT) per share included in the subscription price of £1 per share payable in respect of all Participating Shares issued pursuant to this Prospectus. In respect of any subsequent issues of Participating Shares, the Manager will be entitled to an initial charge of an amount not exceeding 5 per cent. (inclusive of VAT) of the subscription price of such shares.

### Monthly charges

The Manager will receive from the Fund a monthly fee of an amount not exceeding one-twelfth of one per cent. (inclusive of VAT) of the value of the net assets of the Fund as at the last valuation day in each month, calculated in the manner specified in the Articles of Association of the Fund for determining the subscription price of Participating Shares. The Manager reserves the right to increase this fee at any time up to an amount not exceeding one-twelfth of one and one-half per cent. (inclusive of VAT) of such value.

As remuneration for secretarial and registration services, Tyndal will receive from the Fund a monthly fee of an amount not exceeding one-twelfth of one-half of one per cent. (inclusive of VAT) of the value of the net assets of the Fund as at the last valuation day in each month, subject to a minimum monthly fee of £750.

As remuneration for its services as Custodian, Williams & Glyn's will receive from the Fund a monthly fee of an amount not exceeding one-twelfth of one-half of one per cent. (inclusive of VAT) of the value of the net assets of the Fund as at the last valuation day in each month, subject to a minimum monthly fee of £250.

The fees of Tyndal and of Williams & Glyn's are subject to annual review, commencing on 1st March, 1986 and 1st April, 1986 respectively.

### Rounding

The subscription price of Participating Shares will be rounded up to the nearest one-tenth of one penny and the redemption price will be rounded down to the nearest one-tenth of one penny. The benefit of these roundings will be retained by the Manager.

### Reports and Accounts

The financial year of the Fund will end on 31st December of each year, commencing 31st December 1985. Copies of the audited accounts of the Fund will be sent to shareholders once a year. Shareholders will also be sent half-yearly unaudited reports relating to the Fund.

### Transfer

The Fund is resident in the Isle of Man for taxation purposes and, by virtue of an extra-statutory concession granted by the Finance Board of the Isle of Man Government, will not be liable to Isle of Man income tax except in respect of income which is retained by the Fund and then being distributed by way of dividend. However, as indicated under "Investment and Dividend Policy" above, not less than 85 per cent. of the net income of the Fund will be distributed by way of dividend. By the same extra-statutory concession, dividends declared by the Fund will be payable to shareholders without any deduction of Isle of Man tax at source and the Isle of Man authorities do not take action to collect such tax from persons not resident in the Isle of Man.

The investment income of the Fund may be received after deduction of withholding taxes in the country of origin. However, under present legislation, interest on Danish and Finnish bonds is paid without deduction of withholding tax.

The Isle of Man does not levy taxes upon capital, inheritance, capital gains (other than in relation to the sale of land in the Isle of Man in certain circumstances) or gifts, nor are there any estate duties. No stamp duty will be levied in the Isle of Man on the transfer or redemption of shares in the Fund.

### United Kingdom

The Fund will not be resident in the United Kingdom for taxation purposes. The Directors intend that the Fund should be managed in such a way as to qualify for "distributing" status under the provisions of the Finance Act 1984 relating to offshore funds and intend to apply for certification from the United Kingdom Inland Revenue that the Fund so qualifies.

Holders of Participating Shares who are resident in the United Kingdom for taxation purposes may, depending on their individual circumstances, be liable to United Kingdom income tax or corporation tax in respect of dividends or other income distributions of the Fund.

On the basis that the Fund qualifies for "distributing" status, holders of Participating Shares (other than those holding Participating Shares as deemed trustees for persons who are subject to different rules) who are resident or ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom for tax purposes may, unless otherwise exempt, be liable to United Kingdom capital gains tax or corporation tax (at the rate appropriate to capital gains) in respect of gains arising from the disposal or redemption of Participating Shares, but will not be liable to United Kingdom income tax or corporation tax (at the rate appropriate to income) in respect of such gains.

An individual who is resident or ordinarily resident but not domiciled in the United Kingdom will not normally be liable to United Kingdom income tax in respect of dividends or other income distributions of the Fund, nor to United Kingdom capital gains tax in respect of gains arising from the disposal or redemption of Participating Shares unless such dividends, other income distributions or gains are remitted to the United Kingdom.

The attention of individuals ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom is drawn to the provisions of Section 476 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970 (as amended) and Section 45 of the Finance Act 1981 which may, in certain circumstances, render them liable to taxation in respect of undistributed income or profits of the Fund. However, not less than 85 per cent. of the net income of the Fund will be distributed by way of dividend (see "Investment and Dividend Policy" above).

The United Kingdom Board of Inland Revenue has given clearance under Section 476 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970 (cancellation of tax advantages from certain transactions in securities) in respect of, inter alia, the issue of Participating Shares, the redemption by the Fund of Participating Shares and the sale of Participating Shares to the Manager acting through The Stock Exchange.

The foregoing is based on the law and practice currently in force in the Isle of Man and the United Kingdom and is subject to changes therein. Investors should consult their professional advisers on the possible tax consequences of buying, holding, selling or redeeming Participating Shares under the laws of their country of citizenship, residence or domicile.

### General Information

#### A. Share Capital and Rights

The authorised share capital of the Fund is £200,100 divided into 100 Founder Shares of £1 each and 200,000 Unissued Shares of 1p each. The Unissued Shares may be issued as Participating Shares or, when Participating Shares are redeemed, as Normal Shares.

The Board is authorised pursuant to Article 12 of the Articles of Association of the Fund to allot the whole of the unissued share capital.

All shareholdings in the Fund will be registered form.

#### Founder Shares

There are 100 Founder Shares in issue which were issued for cash at par on 26th March, 1985. All the Founder Shares are beneficially owned by the Manager.

The Founder Shares do not carry any right to dividends and, in a winding up, (a) carry a right to a return of paid-up capital (after the return of capital paid up on Participating and Normal Shares). Each holder of Founder Shares is entitled, on a show of hands, to one vote, and, on a poll, to one vote for each share held. The Founder Shares are not redeemable.

**Participating Redeemable Preference Shares**

The Participating Shares carry a right to all dividends declared by the Fund in general meeting or paid by the Directors. Each holder of Participating Shares is entitled, on a show of hands, to one vote, and, on a poll, to one vote for each share held. The Participating Shares are not redeemable.

#### Normal Shares

The Normal Shares can only be issued at par to the Manager. They carry no right to dividend. In a winding up, they only carry the right to a return of paid-up capital in priority to repayment of capital paid up on the Founder Shares. The holder of Normal Shares is entitled, on a show of hands, to one vote, and, on a poll, to one vote for each share held. The Normal Shares are not redeemable.

The Manager may subscribe for Normal Shares for cash at par when Participating Shares are redeemed to ensure that funds are available to redeem the normal shares issued on each redemption of Participating Shares. The Manager may also subscribe for Normal Shares for cash at par to ensure that the normal shares issued on each redemption of Participating Shares are not less than the nominal amount of the Participating Shares redeemed. The Manager may from time to time redeem at par all or any of the issued Normal Shares upon not less than one month's notice in writing to the holder. Normal Shares not previously redeemed or converted will be redeemed by the Fund at par on 31st December, 2005, or the







## The Co-operative Bank announces a change in base rate

from 13.50% to 13.00% p.a.  
with effect from  
Friday 29th March 1985

Deposit rates will become  
7 days notice 10.00% p.a.  
1 months notice 10.75% p.a.

Co-operative Bank  
Cheque & Save

The notional interest rate on  
Cheque & Save is now 13.00% p.a.  
(on amounts beyond £1,000.)

THE CO-OPERATIVE BANK  
Co-operative Bank p.l.c., P.O. Box 101,  
1 Balloon Street, Manchester M60 4EP.

## Earnings up sharply at Ocean

Ocean Transport & Trading's 1984 pretax profits quadrupled to £28.3 million on a turnover 18.2 per cent ahead at £779.8 million.

The greatest turnaround came on the marine side where pretax losses of £8.3 million were transformed into profits of £13.4 million.

Higher profits from associate company, OCL, were the main reason for the increase, with associates chipping in £14.7 million, against £3 million. Trading losses were eliminated on Ocean's marine business, but the shipping market remains bleak.

Ship disposals brought in a £7.8 million profit, against £6.6 million.

## Tootal forecasts profits of at least £27m

By Alison Eadie

result of massive reorganization of its American thread businesses. It is reducing its number of plants from seven to four.

One of the older mills it is closing represents half of the US thread company's capacity. Full provisions for the reorganization were made last year.

The profit improvement is expected to come from all areas of the group. The forecast is based on interest rates and exchange rates staying at prevailing levels.

Although it made about £1 million extra profit out of the dollar's strength last year, it also has a significant exposure to the mark which could benefit from a dollar fall.

The investment programme will rise to a record £25 million this year, which is not expected to lead to a significant increase in gearing due to strong cash flow. Gearing at the end of 1984-85 was 27 per cent.

Entrad Investments, which had only 1.32 per cent of shareholder acceptance at the last closing date apart from its own 5.8 per cent stake, is offering 70p a share cash or a loan note alternative. It now has seven days in which to decide whether to raise its bid. Tootal's share price closed unchanged at 73p.



NatWest announces that  
with effect from  
Friday, 29th March, 1985,  
its Base Rate  
is decreased from  
13.50% to 13.00% per annum.

41 Lothbury London EC2P 2BP

## Pit peace will aid Bridon

The end of the miners' strike should help wire rope manufacturer Bridon during the second half. Pretax profits for last year show an increase from just over £16 million to £14.5 million.

Turnover rose from £158 million to £187 million, the total dividend payout to shareholders goes up from 3.3p a share to 4p. The group says that the end of the miners' dispute has significantly improved prospects and, provided the overseas operations do well, the prospects remain encouraging.

● CHARTERHOUSE PETROLEUM: Final results for 1984. Final div. 0.75p (to 50 per cent increase, meeting 1p (0.75p). Figs in £000. Turnover 83,242 (18,464). Depreciation of oil and gas expenditure 25,624 (6,600). Other cost of sales 22,504 (3,915). Gross profit 35,114 (7,888). Administration expenses 1,514 (1,324). Disposals nil (profit 242). Operating profit 33,600 (6,806). Interest payable and similar charges 5,320 (641). Interest received 4,305 (3,153). Exchange gains 2,799 (297). Pretax profit 35,372 (9,613).

● BROWN BOVERI KENT (HOLDINGS): Results for 1984. Final div. 1.5p, making 2.5p on increased capital. Figs in £000. Turnover 117,461 (105,627). Change in stocks of finished goods and work in progress, credit 3,570 (debit 610). Other operating income 1,563 (1,439). Raw materials and consumables 44,034 (33,920). Other external charges 3,088 (2,522). Staff costs 46,955 (42,853). Depreciation 3,037 (2,907). Other operating charges 17,479 (15,118). Operating profit 10,010 (8,724). Interest receivable 150 (137). Interest payable 2,572 (2,592). Pretax profit 7,588 (6,269). Tax 3,018 (2,227). Minorities 433 (236). Earnings per share 0.7p (6.9p). Currently, the order intake is showing substantial improvement over the first few months of 1984, and growth in 1985 is expected to yield a further improvement in performance.

● NOVA (JERSEY) KNIT: Pending publication of reorganisation particulars and at the company's request, the quotation has been temporarily suspended.

● SILKOLINE LUBRICANTS: Final results for 1984. Final div 6p (5.5p) making 9p (8p). Figs in £000. Turnover 25,764 (20,721). Profit, before tax, 1,003 (1,019). Tax 368 (298). Extraordinary credits (89 debit). Earnings per share 15.2p (17.3p). A provision for deferred tax of £200,000 has been provided out of reserves.

● BURMATEX: During the first quarter of the current year to the end of Feb. 1985, orders showed only a modest increase of 5 per cent over the previous year. During March, however, orders per day are 59 per cent up on last March, making the year-to-date position 21 per cent up on last year, so after a relatively quiet start the company is now extremely busy.

● RIVOLI CINEMAS: Results for six months to October 5, 1984. No interim dividend. (Figures in £000). Sales and entertainment receipts 114 (97). Investment income 84 (74). Pretax profit 103 (96). Tax 34 (34). Earnings per share 34.5p (31.3p).

● SHORROCK SECURITY SYSTEMS: The offer for sale has been over-subscribed. A further announcement, describing the basis of allocation, will be made soon.

● BERNARD MATTHEWS: Final results for the year to December 31. Dividend 4p (4p) making (6.5p). Figures in £000. Turnover 97,583 (73,890). Profit on group operations 6,846 (8,230). Interest 1,766 (1,213). Profit before tax 5,080 (7,017). Tax 1,020 (612). Earnings per share net basis 25.39p (39.99p); nil basis 21.24p (40.87p).

● J I JACOBS: Results for the year to December 31. Dividends 2.1p (1.9p) making 3.5p (2.9p). (Figures in £000.) Turnover 1,345 (965). Operating profit 909 (537) includes investment income and interest 758 (711). Profit realization of investments 364 (299) after administrative expenses 517 (611). Related companies (487). Interest payable 214 (105). Pretax profit 1,301 (919). Tax 437 (318). Extraordinary credit nil (1,989). Earnings per share 3.75p (2.61p).

## Losses at Charter hit Minorco earnings

By Michael Prest

Financial Correspondent  
Extraordinary losses of \$40.4 million (£32.5 million) incurred by Charter Consolidated and Engelhard, the American metals company, cut the net earnings of Minorco, the Bermuda-based investment arm of the Anglo-American group, from \$206 million to \$22 million for the half year to the end of December.

Earnings per share collapsed from \$1.21 to 15 cents, although the dividend was maintained at 6 cents. The company gave a warning that low commodity prices in North America are likely to depress equity accounted investments so that earnings before extraordinary items for the current financial year are expected to be materially lower than in the previous year.

One consolidation for shareholders is that the full year dividend should be maintained. The share price fluctuated yesterday around 58p.

Minorco's earnings before extraordinary items for the first six months fell by \$13 million to \$62.4 million. The depreciation of sterling meant that dividends from Charter Consolidated and Consolidated Gold Fields fell by 15 per cent in dollars.

The Minorco share price has been supported in recent months by New York buying.

## Lloyds Bank Interest Rates

Lloyds Bank Plc has reduced its Base Rate from 13.5% to 13% p.a. with effect from Friday 29th March, 1985.

Other rates of interest are reduced as follows:  
7-day notice Deposit Accounts and Savings Bank Accounts - from 10.5% to 10% gross p.a.

On interest payments made after 5th April 1985, income tax at the basic rate will be deemed to have been deducted by the Bank.

For details of exceptions please ask at any branch. The change in Base Rate and Deposit Account interest will also be applied from the same date by the United Kingdom branches of Lloyds Bank International Limited.

The National Bank of New Zealand Limited.



Lloyds Bank Plc, 7 Lombard Street, London EC3P 4BS.

## National & Provincial Notice to Existing and Prospective Investors and Borrowers.

### Notice to Investors

National & Provincial Building Society hereby gives notice that the rates of interest paid in all departments (except the Save As You Earn scheme) will be increased by 0.75% p.a. with effect from 1st April 1985.

### Notice to Existing and Prospective Borrowers

National & Provincial Building Society hereby gives notice that the rates of interest applicable to existing annual rent mortgage accounts and outstanding offers of advance are to be increased by 1% with effect from 1st April 1985.

Where a mortgage deed specifies a period of notice before an increase in the rate of interest applicable to it is effective, such a period will commence on 1st April 1985.

Where a period of notice given to effect a previous change in the rate of interest has not yet expired, that change will take effect from the expiry of that period of notice and remain

applicable until the expiry of the notice hereby given.

For the purposes of this notice an outstanding offer of advance means an offer of advance or further advance dated prior to 31st March 1985.

The new rate of interest and revised repayment figure applicable to an existing mortgage and all outstanding offers completed on or before 31st March 1985 will be notified in each borrower's annual statement of account which will be sent during January 1986.

Where an outstanding offer of advance has not been taken up before 31st March 1985 the new rate of interest and revised repayment figure will be quoted in the statement sent to each borrower after completion.

Prospective borrowers requiring information relating to the effect of this notice prior to completion should contact the branch of the Society which issued the offer of advance or the Society's Administration Centre.

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## John I. Jacobs PLC

### PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT

## Strong continuing position reported

### Results for the year ended 31st December 1984

	£000	%
Turnover	1,345	+39.3
Profit before Tax	1,301	+41.5
Profit after Tax	865	+43.7
Earnings per stock unit	3.75p	+43.7
Dividends: interim	1.2p	+20.0
final	2.1p	+10.5
total for year	3.3p	+13.8

### Shipowning

"We have continued with our ship-building programme and following the mv HOO WILLOW in February. In July mv HOO LAUREL joined our fleet while in November mv HOO PRIDE commenced her career and during the year construction of mv HOO TERN was commenced."

### Investment

"Notwithstanding our paying out large sums in dividends and advance corporation tax in connection therewith, at the year end we still had some £10 millions of resources in cash and investments to cover future developments and to service

the very considerable amounts due, plus interest, on our shipping loans."

### Future Prospects

"In spite of the tanker market continuing in the doldrums our business tree these days has so many strong branches that in all my long years with the Company I have seldom felt more optimistic for its future than now."

John H. Jacobs, Chairman

### Annual General Meeting

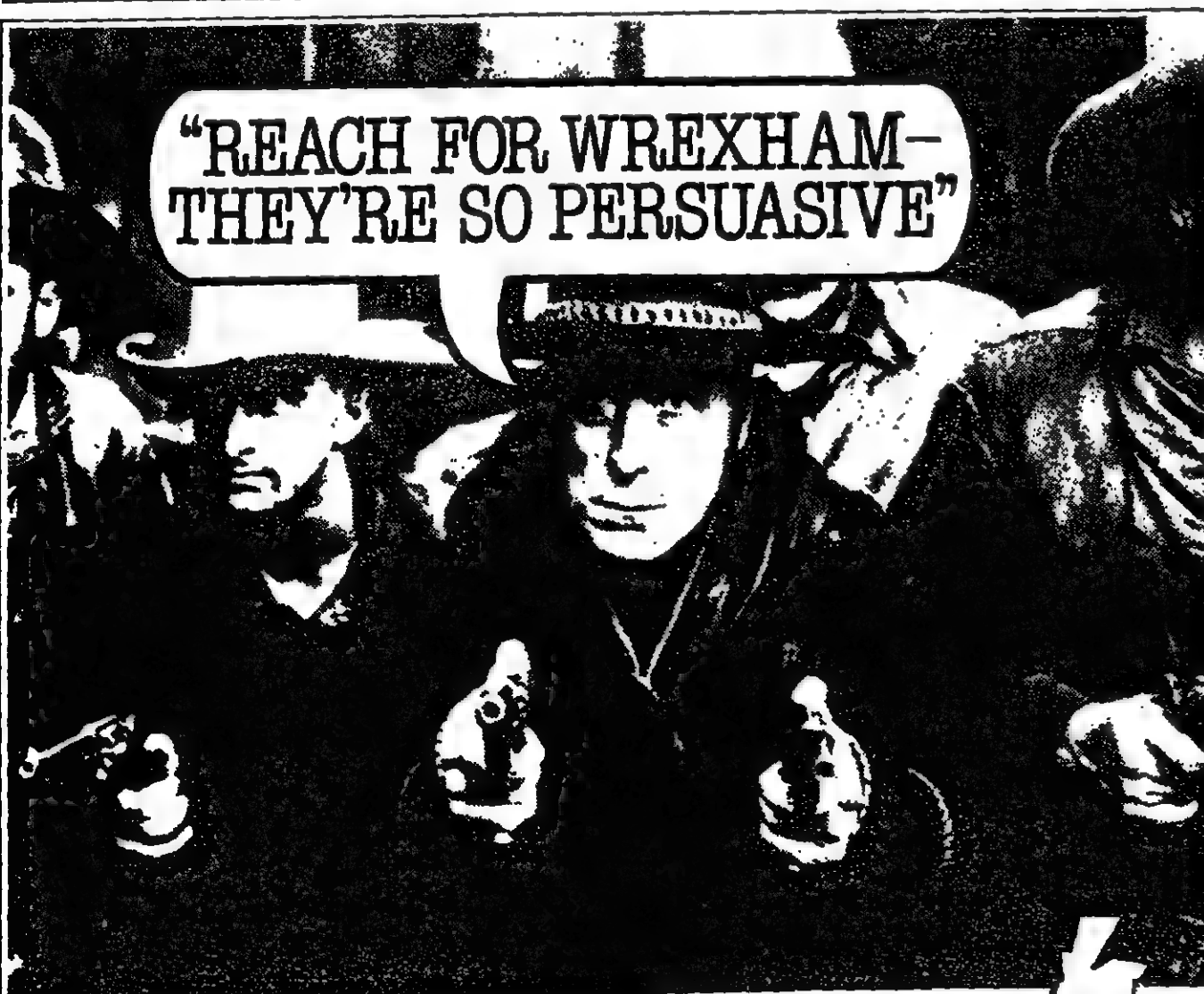
The Annual General Meeting will be held on 9th May, 1985 and the Report and Accounts for 1984 will be posted to Stockholders on the 16th April, 1985.

## Superdrug

### ANOTHER RECORD YEAR

PRELIMINARY RESULTS	1985	1984
53 weeks to 2nd March 1985		
Turnover (ex VAT)	£131,586	£101,459
Trading Profit	8,318	6,292
Net Interest Received	417	545
Net Profit before Tax	8,735	6,837
Taxation	1,648	2,827
Net Profit after Tax	7,087	4,010
Final Dividends	1,474	735
Earnings per Share	20.24p	11.46p
Fully Taxed Earnings per Share	13.32p	10.08p

- Turnover increased by 27.25%\*
- Trading profit increased by 32.26%\*
- (Percentages adjusted for 52 week year)
- Proposed final dividend of 2.5p (interim 1.7p)
- Total for year 4.2p
- Branches trading increased from 174 to 211 during year
- An exciting year in prospect with at least 40 new branches and the opening of a 2nd distribution centre of over 200,000 sq. ft. securing the long term growth of the Company



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Position: \_\_\_\_\_  
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## INDUSTRY TODAY

## British Aerospace flies out of the clouds for £500 million share sale

Next week sees the formal launch of the £500 million sale of shares in British Aerospace, Britain's only major aerospace manufacturer, scheduled to take place in May. Jonathan Davis examines the background to the latest step in the Government's accelerating asset sale programme.

The next big share sale in the Government's privatization programme is now formally under way. The publication of British Aerospace's annual results last Tuesday was the trigger for the start of another intensive marketing campaign which will culminate in the sale of the Government's remaining 48 per cent holding in the company in early May.

The campaign, which will draw on many of the successful features of last November's British Telecom flotation, began yesterday with the first of a series of presentations to professional investment institutions.

It will be followed next week by the publication of British Aerospace's annual report and accounts, and the circulation of a dummy prospectus designed to familiarize analysts and institutions with the broad terms (though not the final pricing) of the issue.

A travelling "roadshow" of presentations by British Aerospace management and the banks behind the issue, will be visiting Edinburgh, Glasgow, Manchester, Birmingham and four other cities next month. There are plans to demonstrate some of the company's aeroplanes and other products at Dunsfold aerodrome in Sussex.

The campaign will be backed by a national advertising campaign, and monitoring by market researchers of the public interest in the issue, after the precedent set by Mori's surveys in the British Telecom flotation.

The Government has made no secret of its desire to try and build on the success of the Telecom issue in promoting wider share ownership. There is no chance of the British Aerospace issue attracting anything more than a fraction of the 2.3 million people who bought shares in Telecom. Leaving aside the Govern-



Pushing for higher rating: Sir Austin Pearce and Sir Raymond Lygo

ment's holding, 95 per cent of British Aerospace's shares are held by pension funds and other institutional holders. Mr John MacArthur, a director of Kleinwort Benson, the merchant bank acting for British Aerospace said: "The issue will inevitably be aimed mostly at the institutions, but we are hoping also to attract a good response from the public."

Preliminary market research has shown that public awareness of the company is higher than might have been expected, thanks largely, it seems, to the Falkland war, which made household names of such British Aerospace hardware as the Harrier and the Rapier and Sea Wolf missile systems.

The irony is that British Aerospace was not the original choice for the first post-British Telecom slot in the Government's asset sale programme. That was intended to be filled by British Airways.

It was only in January that British Aerospace was hastily substituted. By then it had become clear that British Airways was not going to be

able to resolve its problems with the outstanding Laker litigation in the United States in time.

The decision to dispose of the 48 per cent stake in British Aerospace looks like proving an acute piece of market timing by the Treasury, if nothing else. When the Government sold half of its shares in British Aerospace in February 1981, in what was the first big share sale in the privatization programme, it gave an undertaking that it would not reduce its stake below 25 per cent.

That commitment, designed to ensure that such a key defence contractor did not fall into foreign ownership, was effectively abandoned last summer when British Aerospace received two bid approaches in a matter of weeks, the first from Thorn/EMI and the second from GEC.

The Government announced then that it would pledge its stake without prejudice to whichever party won the day. In the end neither bidder was able to agree terms with the British Aerospace board, but the commitment to a 25 per cent state shareholding has not been renewed.

Instead the Government is relying on the newer and still legally untested device of a residual Government "golden share", coupled with the stipulation in the company's articles of association that no single shareholder can own more than 15 per cent of the equity, to protect British Aerospace from unwanted takeover.

As Sir Austin Pearce, BAE's

chairman, conceded this week, however, there is nothing to stop any British company making a bid if it wants to.

What must please the Treasury, however, is the fact that last summer's abortive merger talks have led to a significant rearing of British Aerospace's shares in the eyes of the stock market. Having languished for the best part of 18 months, the shares jumped

66p to 320p on news of Thorn/EMI's initial approach. Boosted by Tuesday's announcement of a near 50 per cent jump in pre-tax profits from £82.3 million to £120.2 million, they have been strong again this week, being quoted yesterday morning at 410p.

At £4 a share, the issue would raise more than £390 million for the Treasury. The share sale will be kept as simple and straightforward as possible when it happens in May, partly in order to make it intelligible to the general investor. As with British Telecom, the issue will be partly paid.

The one complication will stem from the fact that the company is using the occasion to raise about £150 million of new equity for its own account at the same time as the Government disposing of its stake. Though the company has no immediate need for the cash, it

warned the Government that it could not take the risk of being denied the chance to tap the market for more funds over the next two years.

Both Sir Austin and his managing director Sir Raymond Lygo have been arguing the case at private briefing sessions over the last few weeks that British Aerospace's growth prospects over the next few years could justify a higher rating after its recent rise.

At the moment British Aerospace is heavily dependent on its profits from military aircraft and missile systems. Its results this week gave a breakdown of its profits for the first time, underlining how profitable its military divisions are. Thus military aircraft made trading profits of £114.3 million on sales of £995.1 million, with the highly successful Tornado, the principal contributor.

Guided weapons and electronic systems made £791.3 million on sales of £791.3 million, a healthy margin. In contrast British Aerospace's space activities made a trading loss of £15.2 million, and its civil aircraft division £7.5 million.

Worries about the profitability of future civil aviation projects when the world civil aviation market has been going through a deep cyclical depression were a big factor in keeping British Aerospace's shares so dull until last year.

The market now shows signs of picking up. With Lockheed and McDonnell Douglas having dropped out of the civil aircraft manufacturing business, the European Airbus Consortium (in which British Aerospace is a partner) is now the only other competitor in a market dominated by the American manufacturer, Boeing.

On the military side, the chief concern is whether the company can find a proven money-spinner to replace the highly successful Tornado, orders for which are due to start to roll in two years' time.



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The London 12 PABX is £1350 including VAT, installation and telephone instruments. The standard configuration handles up to three exchange lines with up to nine extensions, and a provision for one user per extension number. An RS 232C computer interface is included in the price. Internal MF (tone) dialling is a cost option.



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Legal & General Group Plc  
Unaudited results for 1984

- Premium income topped £1,000m for the first time.
- Funds under management grew to over £10 billion.
- Profits after tax increased to a record £44.7m.
- General insurance and re-insurance made a loss of £12.2m.

	1984	1983
Life and pensions profits	£53.7m	£46.6m
Fund management profits	£5.3m	£5.8m
General insurance and reinsurance profits (losses)	(£12.2m)	£0.7m
Other profits	£1.3m	£2.5m
Total pre-tax profits	£48.1m	£55.6m
Taxation	(£2.8m)	(£12.2m)
Employee profit sharing	(£0.6m)	(£0.7m)
Group profit for shareholders	£44.7m	£42.7m
Earnings per share	29.27p	28.20p
Dividend per share	21.50p	18.50p
Retained profits	£11.7m	£14.6m

Copies of the Report & Accounts for 1984 will be sent to shareholders on 18 April 1985 and delivered to the Registrar of Companies after the Annual General Meeting on 15 May 1985. A final dividend for 1984 of 14.0p per share will be paid on 3 June 1985.

**NOTICE TO INVESTORS & DEPOSITORS**  
On the following classes of shares the rates of interest payable from 1st April 1985 will be:

	NET	GROSS
Cash Crutcher	11.25%	11.75%
Investment Shares	11.25%	11.75%
7 Day Planchettes II	9.50%	10.00%
31 Day Premium Shares	9.75%	10.25%
60 Day Plan - Plus Shares	10.25%	10.75%
Regular Income Shares	9.50%	10.00%

The rates of interest on all other classes of shares and deposits except S.A.Y.E., will be increased by 0.75% from the same date.

**NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS**  
The rates of interest on all securities in appropriate cases the basic rate will be increased by 1.00% from 1st April 1985. The basic rate will become 14.00% p.a.

**Peterborough Building Society**  
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**Rothmans International plc.**  
CHANGE OF REGISTERED OFFICE

From 1st April 1985, the Registered Office of the Company will be moved from Christopher Martin Road, Basildon, Essex to:

**15 HILL STREET, LONDON W1X 7FB**  
Tel: 01-491 4366 Telex: 24764

**INCREASED INTEREST RATES FROM 1st APRIL 1985**

	NET	GROSS
HIGH OPTION TERM SHARES	10.25%	10.75%
9th ISSUE	10.25%	10.75%
SOVEREIGN SHARES	9.75%	10.25%
MONEY MASTER ACCOUNT	9.55%	10.05%
INVESTING SHARES	8.50%	9.00%
PREFERENCE SHARES	8.25%	8.75%
PERSONAL DEPOSITS	8.00%	8.50%
CORPORATE DEPOSITS	7.50%	8.00%

Rates of interest on all other Share and Deposit Accounts including previous issues of Term Shares and High Option Term Shares, will be increased by 0.75% per annum.

S.A.Y.E. accounts remain unchanged.

The gross rates shown assume income tax paid at the basic rate of 30%.

**MORTGAGES**

The specified rate of interest charged on existing Mortgages will be increased by 1% on 1st April 1985 or 1st May 1985 in accordance with the terms of the mortgage contract. Details of revised monthly repayments will shortly be sent to those borrowers affected.

**Universal BUILDING SOCIETY**  
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**Legal & General**

Legal & General Group Plc. Unaudited results for 1984. Premium income topped £1,000m for the first time. Funds under management grew to over £10 billion. Profits after tax increased to a record £44.7m. General insurance and re-insurance made a loss of £12.2m.







## Justices can vary terms of committal postponement

**Regina v Colchester Justices, Ex parte Wilson**  
Before Lord Scarman, Lord Elwyn-Jones, Lord Diplock, Lord Roskill and Lord Bridge of Harwich  
[Speeches read March 28]

Justices had power under section 77(2) of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980 to vary the conditions upon which they had, on a previous occasion, postponed the issue of a warrant of commitment to prison for non-payment of fines.

The House of Lords, in allowing an appeal by Mr D. A. Wilson from the refusal of the Queen's Bench Divisional Court (Lord Justice Stephen Brown, Mr Justice McCullough and Mr Justice Goff) on July 27, 1984 of his application for judicial review of the decision of the clerk to the Colchester Justices that the court had no power to vary the terms of an order under section 77(2).

Section 77(2) provides: "Where a magistrates' court has power to issue a warrant of commitment... it may... for a term of imprisonment and postpone the issue of the warrant until such time and on such conditions, if any, as the court thinks fit."

Their Lordships also took the opportunity to state emphatically that the fact that an appeal committee of the House had refused leave to appeal in a case was not to be taken as an indication of approval of the decision in that case.

Mr Anthony Scriven, QC and Mr Mark Lowe for Mr Wilson; Mr John Laws as *amicus curiae*.

conditions of postponement of the issue of a committal warrant for non-payment of fines. He later sent a formal refusal of the appellant's application for judicial review of the terms of the suspended committal order so as to enable an application for judicial review.

The Divisional Court had dismissed the application for judicial review. If that decision was correct, its effect was that whenever a defendant fell into arrears in paying fines, if ordered to pay by instalments, fell behind by however small an amount (in the present case £1), however explicable the shortfalls, to prison that defendant must inevitably and immediately.

The Divisional Court decision had been founded on the *Clerkenwell* case, *Regina v Colchester Justices, Ex parte Wilson* (1982) 1 WLR 334. Before considering those cases the House wished to advert to a matter of general importance.

Seemingly the Divisional Court had felt that the fact that an appeal committee of the House of Lords had refused leave to appeal in a case was not to be taken as an indication of approval of the decision in that case.

One might be that the particular case raised no question of general principle but turned upon its own facts. Another might be that the facts were not suitable as a foundation for determining some question of general principle.

Their Lordships' House was only able, in any given year, to hear and determine a limited number of cases and it was important for the clerk to the justices saying he could no longer afford to pay £3 a week because of an increase in his rent.

books examples of cases where, after leave to appeal had been refused in one case, another case would later arise in which leave to appeal had been given as a result of which the decision against which leave to appeal was originally refused, was shown to have been wrong.

But the court had not been reminded of section 32(1) of the Interpretation Act 1889, now section 12(1) of the Interpretation Act 1978 which provided: "Where an Act confers a power or imposes a duty it is implied, unless a contrary intention appears, that the power may be exercised, or the duty be performed, from time to time as the occasion requires."

There was no reason why the powers given by section 77(2) should not be exercised from time to time and indeed as often as the justices concerned considered that the occasion required. So to hold was not to encourage or facilitate deliberate and incurable default: no doubt courts would alert to see that the existence of the power further to postpone was not abused but was only exercised as the occasion required.

It followed that the *Clerkenwell* case was wrongly decided and the same had to be said of the *Chichester* case which followed it. Further, the observation as to the requirements of natural justice made by Lord Fraser in *In re Hamilton* (1981) AC 1038 were of general application in all cases where a court was required to issue a warrant for commitment and were a further reason precluding for acceptance of the *Clerkenwell* and *Chichester* cases as correctly decided.

Solicitors: Thompson Smith & Puxon, Colchester; Treasury Solicitor.

with them into this match: the Scottish inspired-death of the British championship (Wales' lifeline): the penalty against them in 1977 for handball (by a Scotsman, Jordan) which determined their non participation and Scotland's ill-fated one in the Argentina World Cup finals; and last, and not least, the public dismissal of them as a side of just four players.

Wales' 1-0 win at Hampden Park has ordered a complete rethink of World Cup qualifying Group Seven. From virtual qualification for the Mexico finals next summer Scotland's position has slid to one of serious concern. Apart from rejuvenating the hopes of Wales, it has strengthened Scotland's position immeasurably. The disappointment of their goalless draw with those frustrating Irishmen in Majorca the same night, will have been largely overtaken by the good news from Glasgow.

Importantly for Wales, Spain can afford to lose at Wrexham next month and still qualify as group winners by taking maximum points from their two games left against Iceland.

David Miller finds PFA ready to tackle football's ills

When Irving Scholar, the chairman of Tottenham Hotspur, flew to Berna before the UEFA Cup match in Berna to determine with the European football union what precautionary measures were required to be taken by his club against possible vandalism action by his own supporters, he was seeking to make a statement to the FA, the Football League, the Sports Ministry, the police or the Belgians, but of the Professional Footballers' Association (PFA).

It was only disapproval of the League which prevented Taylor's recommendation of a national advertising campaign by respected players to appeal for better crowd behaviour. He points out that of 120 football centres for the under-20s, 114 are for the under-16s, and the remainder for under-20s. Yet of those successfully prosecuted following the Chelsea-Sunderland match, the majority were over 20 and ineligible. "For 25 years we have talked about identity cards," Taylor says, "and it is long overdue that the system was properly tried as an experiment at problem clubs."

The extent of the PFA's influence has expanded largely since Hills' day. Clubs such as Bradford, Bristol City, Charlton, Derby, Hartlepool, Hereford, Hull, Stockport and Wolves have been financially restricted with PFA involvement. In addition, the PFA has loaned



Hughes: the thorn in Scotland's hopes

serious concern. Apart from rejuvenating the hopes of Wales, it has strengthened Scotland's position immeasurably. The disappointment of their goalless draw with those frustrating Irishmen in Majorca the same night, will have been largely overtaken by the good news from Glasgow. Importantly for Wales, Spain can afford to lose at Wrexham next month and still qualify as group winners by taking maximum points from their two games left against Iceland.

## Taylor advocates action tank



Taylor: diligent

Such precautions would be costly. Football clubs have already spent millions to conform with the Safety of Grounds Act and the PFA feel that Government help is required from the £200m plus which they receive from football betting taxes alone. There have been times in the past, and recently, when I have criticised Taylor for what I regarded as insufficient action from within the PFA against the misdemeanours of players. It is only right to say, was, just as it is to say, that he has worked his socks off behind the scenes in an attempt to make the PFA a responsible-minded body, even if a proportion of members persistently lie the side down. At the last annual meeting, Taylor declared the exploitation for profit of the right of free speech, for which the PFA had fought, by extreme signed newspaper articles from players. It was only disapproval of the League which prevented Taylor's recommendation of a national advertising campaign by respected players to appeal for better crowd behaviour. He points out that of 120 football centres for the under-20s, 114 are for the under-16s, and the remainder for under-20s. Yet of those successfully prosecuted following the Chelsea-Sunderland match, the majority were over 20 and ineligible. "For 25 years we have talked about identity cards," Taylor says, "and it is long overdue that the system was properly tried as an experiment at problem clubs."

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rather than survive. They will be without the heroic, indeed legendary, Joey Jones against Spain after his collection of a second booking. His brand new partnership with Ratcliffe, an emphatic success. Ratcliffe, the Wales captain, told me: "This was the first time in my international appearances that I actually enjoyed it. I felt relieved of some responsibility not having to worry about the player alongside me."

But perhaps the greatest form, or more like thorn, in the side of the Scots was Hughes, the PFA's young player of the year, of whom even Jack Stein, the Scotland manager, did not disguise his enthusiastic admiration.

I shall not forget how the muscular 21-year-old Hughes took to the field wheeling round to face the Scots like a snorting young bull. In the first few seconds he turned mauler as he sidestepped with great skill a lunging tackle and then, minutes later, bowled a startled Miller to the ground in his enthusiasm to reach the ball. Scotland must have known then that this was to be no ring-of-roses.

## Malta concede six goals and improve

Malta, whose two previous visits to West Germany, for European Championship qualifying matches, ended in 8-0 defeats, improved slightly on that record in Wednesday's World Cup qualifying tie, but still finished up losing 6-0.

The West Germans scored four times in an eight-minute spell during the first half to clinch their fourth win in four matches and establish a clear domination of group two.

Belgium also did their chances no harm in group one with a worthy 2-0 victory over the unpredictable Greeks in Brussels with the Italian-born Enzo Scifo, a skilful midfielder player, scoring a last-minute goal to add to one earlier from Vercauteren.

Yugoslavia, so often a disappointment in major tournaments, were booed off the field by their own fans in Zenica after a lacklustre performance in their 1-0 group four win over humble Luxembourg.

## Decision on Luton violence is deferred

The Football Association commission investigating serious crowd disorders at Luton Town's FA Cup quarter-final ground match with Millwall have deferred a decision.

"The commission are not going to make a decision today. They are taking both cases separately. They have a meeting on Wednesday, a reconvened meeting, which will be at the FA, but it could be the week after next."

The commission, along with referees, club chairs, including Millwall's chairman, Alan Thorne, Luton's chairman, David Evans, and Millwall's manager, Gordon Milne, met at Luton for 40 minutes looking at the scenes of the trouble on March 13. There were two pitch invasions, including a 25-minute delay in the first half when the referee, David Hutchinson, a police inspector from Harrogate, took the players off the pitch. Hutchinson and Graham then appealed for calm over the public address system.

But there was further trouble and 700 seats were ripped out. Many were thrown at police. Other missiles included beer cans, coins and darts.

Police made 33 arrests and suffered 31 casualties. There were 155 civilian casualties. Thirty-one people were taken to hospital. A knife thrown on to the pitch narrowly missed Luton's goalkeeper, Les Sealey, who was hit on the head by another object. Later, supporters went on to rampage in Luton itself and a football special train was wrecked.

The five-man commission comprise Les Mackay (chairman), Sir Arthur Smith (Norwich), Jack Hayward (Essex County FA), Geoff Thompson (Sheffield FA) and Dick Wragg (Football League vice-president).

Derby and District Licensed Victuallers' Association have written to licensees around Derby County's Baseball Ground recommending an alcohol ban for the visit of Luton on Wednesday. Public houses are asked to remain closed until 7.30 on the evening of the match and to turn away all non-regulars after 8.30.

Sunderland have made their match with Chelsea tomorrow a ticket, with none allocated to Chelsea and none on sale on match day. A police spokesman said Chelsea supporters should therefore recognise there was no point in travelling.

## West goes south to Watford

Colin West, the Sunderland forward left out of Sunday's Milk Cup final against Norwich City, joined Watford yesterday in a £150,000 transfer.

West, who was released from a reserve team at York on Wednesday, will make his debut for the struggling first division side at Queen's Park Rangers tomorrow.

Everton have signed Paul Wilkinson, the Grimsby Town forward, for £250,000. Wilkinson scored the goal which knocked Everton out of the Milk Cup earlier this season.

Nottingham Forest have rejected a £150,000 offer from Queens Park Rangers for the Scottish midfielder player, Colin Walsh. Forest's manager, Brian Clough, said: "I don't want to lose any of my squad players. We are going to have a quiet summer and need everybody available."

Two months ago Walsh was the subject of transfer speculation involving Derby County.

Stockport County have transferred their star, John Kerr, 10 goals this season, to Barry for £15,000. Kerr joined Stockport a year ago from Bristol City who collect a cut-price £5,000 on the release fee.

Robin Turner, the Ipswich Town utility player, has joined Swanssea City until the end of the season. He will make his debut in tomorrow's home match against Exeter City, who yesterday completed the signing of the Sheffield United pair, Gary Brazil and Bob Atkins.

pick the team for Saturday's home game against Bournemouth. "I will leave that to Roy Tunks (the assistant manager)," he said.

Bryan Robson will be fit to play for Luton on Wednesday against Liverpool in Sunday's televised match at Anfield.

The Manchester United and England captain was injured during the match against the Republic of Ireland on Tuesday. But Robson, just back after a two-months layoff with shoulder and Achilles tendon injuries, successfully came through a training match yesterday.

Peterborough United's manager, John White, has signed a new two-year contract with the club. It will take effect from June 1, when his current contract expires.

## No additional tax assessment after auditors' accounts accepted

**Scorer (Inspector of Taxes) v Olin Energy Systems Ltd**  
Before Lord Fraser of Tullybelton, Lord Keith of Kinkaid, Lord Bridge of Harwich, Lord Brightman and Lord Templeman  
[Speeches read March 21]

Where there had been sufficient material before a tax inspector to make it plain to any competent inspector what the taxpayer company was claiming, and he had accepted their computations and made an assessment accordingly, section 510 of the Income Tax Act 1964 and section 12 (4) of the Income Tax Management Act, 1964 precluded the matter from being raised again by way of an additional assessment under section 5 (3) of the 1964 Act.

The House of Lords dismissed an appeal by the Crown from the Court of Appeal (The Times, December 23, 1983; [1984] 1 WLR 675) which had by a majority (Lord Justice Lord and Lord Justice Fox, Lord Justice Kerr dissenting, or Lord Justice Walton. The judge had reversed a decision of the special commissioners in favour of the taxpayer company, Olin Energy Systems Ltd.

Section 5 (3) of the 1964 Act (extended to corporation tax by the Finance Act, 1966) provides: "If an inspector or the Board of [or Referees] discover— (a) that any income which ought to have been assessed to tax at the standard rate or to surtax has not been assessed, or (b) that an assessment to tax at the standard rate or to surtax is or has become excessive, the inspector or, as the case may be, the board may make an assessment in the amount, or of the further amount, which ought in his or their opinion to be charged."

Section 12(4) of the 1964 Act provides: "Save as otherwise provided in the Income Tax Act or the enactments relating to the profits tax the determination of the general commissioners or the special commissioners in any proceedings under the Income Tax Act or the enactments relating to the profits tax shall be final and conclusive."

Section 510 of the 1964 Act (extended to corporation tax by the Finance Act, 1966) provides: "Subject to the provisions of this section, where a person gives notice of appeal to the general commissioners or the board of referees against an assessment to, or a decision of, any kind with respect to, income tax other than surtax or surtax, and before the appeal is determined by the commissioners or board, the surveyor or other proper officer of the Crown and the appellant come to an agreement, whether in writing or otherwise, that the assessment or decision should be treated as upheld without variation, or as varied in a particular manner or as discharged or cancelled, the like consequences shall ensue for all purposes as would have ensued if, at the time when the agreement was made, the commissioners or board had determined the appeal and had upheld the assessment or decision without variation, or as varied in that manner or as discharged or cancelled if, as the case may be."

Mr D. C. Potter, QC, and Mr Robert Carmichael for the Crown; Mr Graham Aaronson, QC, and Mr Terence Movshenson for Olin.

LORD KEITH said that Olin's very respectable auditors had sent to the inspector for assessment and tax computations for the year to November 30, 1968. The computations had been headed "Section 345 Income Tax Act 1952" and had been signed by the auditor and set off against the profits of Olin's "Airbreather Division" of £445,457. Those had been losses of their Shipping Division, which was by then defunct.

The carry-forward provisions of section 345 were, however, applicable only in relation to the trade in respect of which the losses had been incurred. Accordingly, the Shipping Division losses ought not to have been carried forward. The inspector had, however, accepted Olin's computations and issued an amended assessment showing the tax payable as nil.

Subsequently, a new inspector dealing with Olin's affairs had found that the assessment of the profits should not have been carried forward and had issued an additional assessment disallowing the relief so that tax of £51,019 had become payable.

It had been settled by *Cenlon Finance Co Ltd v Ellwood* (1961) Ch 50; [1961] Ch 634 that, where an agreement had been arrived at under section 510, it was not open to the inspector to make an additional "discovery" assessment under section 5 (3). Such an additional assessment was not, however, precluded if it was founded on facts other than those which had been the subject of the section 510 agreement.

The question was, therefore, whether the availability of the taxpayer company's Shipping Division losses to be set off against the profits of the Airbreather Division had been the particular matter that had been the subject of the section 510 agreement.

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15-12, 15-11, 1-15, 15-11.



CRICKET  
W Indies in mood to start with a win

# Green Bramble looks hit for Smith Eccles

By Mandarin (Michael Phillips)  
When Steve Smith Eccles was presented with the Ritz Club Trophy at Cheltenham recently, his reward for being the most successful jockey overall during the National Hunt Festival, he was sporting a pretty good looking black eye. The cause of that was the heavy fall he took the day before when Green Bramble came down with him at the second last fence of the Midway of the Ploot Challenge Cup, a fall which, in my opinion, deprived him of another winning ride, so well were they going at the time.

All in all, Smith Eccles is entirely justified if he has developed a love-hate relationship with Green Bramble this winter - affection when he has won two of his last five races, a loathing when the horse has done his level best to bury him in the other three.

It remains my conviction that Green Bramble has the ability to win the Sporting Life Weekend Handicap Chase at Liverpool today, just so long as he gets his act together again in a way that shows that he can do at Nottingham and Lingfield this season. In mapping him to beat Acarie, who was runner-up in West Tip in the National Hunt Handicap Chase at Cheltenham, I am banking on him and his jockey hitting it off this time.

Smith Eccles also appears to have a chance of winning the Derby Quinquennial Hurdle on Young Nicholas. To suggest that Young Nicholas is unfitted at this level is incorrect, as he has with enormous promise in the race eventually won by Ace of Spades at Cheltenham at the beginning of this month. What Young Nicholas lacks is the experience of most of his rivals this afternoon. But lack of experience did not stop him stable companion First Bout winning the Triumph Hurdle at Cheltenham. He has had only two races over hurdles before today and it may not stop Young Nicholas either.

Perhaps, more important at this stage of the season is the fact that he is a high jumper unlike the disappointing Triumph Hurdle



Peter Scudamore takes a spectacular fall from Burnt Oak at the fence before Becher's at Aintree yesterday.

# Smith's Man boosts Corbiere camp

By Michael Seely  
Smith's Man gave Jenny Pimman a boost for her hopes of winning tomorrow's Grand National for the second time in three years with Corbiere when springing clear of his rivals in the Whitbread Trophy at Aintree yesterday. But Peter Scudamore has to have a medical inspection this morning after a ninth fence fall on Burnt Oak before the jockey is passed fit to ride the 1983 winner.

It always thought that Smith's Man would make a Grand National horse one day, said the exuberant trainer. "Now I'm certain of it. But he still has trouble in breathing. He's been hobbled since, and he'll have to have another operation this summer."

Mark Perrett asked Smith's Man to quicken, the grey immediately put his stamp on the race.

Smith's Man beat Knock Hill by eight lengths with Kilkiloum head away third. Then came Poyntz Pass, Master Terrell, and Corbiere's Express. Beacon Time was the last of the 10 finishers to complete the course. Ace collapsed and died before the second fence from home.

That was only the second time I've ridden over these fences," said Perrett. "I failed to get round on Monday in the National three years ago, so it's the first time I've got round. Despite Smith's Man's alarming habit of coughing, I know he's got plenty of foot, and I was confident of winning well before the last." Perrett has his second national ride, on Glenloch tomorrow.

I hope Peter Scudamore is all right. I think he would have won on the horse as well. I don't think Wayward Lad's been right all season. But today he felt very much like the horse I won the King George on two seasons ago. The owners insist on having a gram come," said Monica Dickinson.

"Obviously the stable would much rather have stood by Robert. It's been a mystery about Wayward Lad all season, as we've never got to the root of his problem. But he's certainly been working much better lately. The only target left now is a £10,000 handicap at Wetherby at Easter."

With a chance? The stewards interviewed both the trainer and "Francome," who rode the horse at Cheltenham, and accepted their explanation that Sallor's dance had never taken hold of his bit and had run inexplicably badly.

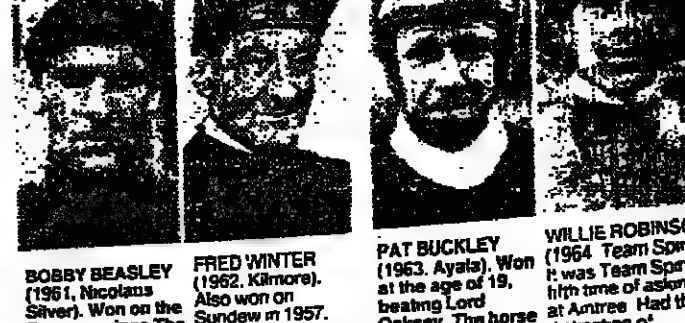
Showing much of the speed and class that has now won the 10-year-old 25 races including two King George VI Chases, Wayward Lad accelerated under pressure to beat Earl's Brig by three lengths with Half Free half a length away third, thereby reversing the Cheltenham places with both horses by many lengths.

Thoroughbred (2m) race, 25.00, good March 14 with NOHALDUM (11-0) 1st away 3rd HUMBERSIDE LADY (10-3) 2nd away 3rd, QUICKSTEP (11-0) 3rd out of first 2m. PRAYER (11-0) 4th out of first 2m. ACE OF SPIES (11-0) 5th out of first 2m. ACE OF SPIES (11-0) 6th out of first 2m. ACE OF SPIES (11-0) 7th out of first 2m. ACE OF SPIES (11-0) 8th out of first 2m. ACE OF SPIES (11-0) 9th out of first 2m. ACE OF SPIES (11-0) 10th out of first 2m. ACE OF SPIES (11-0) 11th out of first 2m. ACE OF SPIES (11-0) 12th out of first 2m. ACE OF SPIES (11-0) 13th out of first 2m. ACE OF SPIES (11-0) 14th out of first 2m. ACE OF SPIES (11-0) 15th out of first 2m. ACE OF SPIES (11-0) 16th out of first 2m. ACE OF SPIES (11-0) 17th out of first 2m. ACE OF SPIES (11-0) 18th out of first 2m. ACE OF SPIES (11-0) 19th out of first 2m. ACE OF SPIES (11-0) 20th out of first 2m. ACE OF SPIES (11-0) 21st out of first 2m. ACE OF SPIES (11-0) 22nd out of first 2m. ACE OF SPIES (11-0) 23rd out of first 2m. 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Fred Winter and Fulke Walwyn, both past winning jockeys, now rival each other as trainers (they are also neighbours in Lambourn). Winter has saddled two National winners, Jay Trump in 1965 and Anglo the following year, and Walwyn one, Team Spirit in 1964. On tomorrow's race Walwyn said: "Corbiere should again win the race, and if he does I want a prize for tipping."

Those jockeys now retired have in the main stayed in racing. Notable among these is John Buckingham, whose win in 1967 on the 100-1 outsider Foinavon is one of the most remarkable in the history of the race. He is now a



Lamb in 1871.  
Rode with great  
success, winning  
the Gold Cup on  
Captain Christy.  
Now training in  
Sussex.  
Selection:  
West Tip

was trained by  
winners Jay Trump  
(1955) and Anglo  
(1956) in his first  
two years with a  
licence. Has now  
trained every big  
race winner over  
the jumps. Saddles  
Muso in the big  
race.  
Selection:  
Hallo Dandy

finishing second  
in the 1958 Derby  
on Paddy's Point.  
Rode Mill House  
who lived in the  
shadow of Arkle.  
Farming in Ireland.  
Selection:  
Vies' Tin



The feat was later made more dramatic by the film *Champions*. His attempt to repeat the performance resulted in a first place fall. Now making a name for himself as a trainer in Suffolk.

**Selection:**  
West Tip

John L. Campbell triumphed and also the oldest rider at the age of 48. It was his only ride in the race.

A steward, farmer and post-master of the Pynbury Hunt.

**Selection:**  
Greatpoint

Was expected to ride Corbonto. He had enabled Corbonto's trainer, Jerry Prince, to become the first woman to saddle the winner in the race. Expected to spend next week.

**Selection:**  
West Tip

yearlings on the grounds. He completed the course on Rich and other roles in Gordon Hitch.

**Selection:**  
Hailo Dandy

**General**

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800 jobs may be lost at steel plant

Steel plant could be closed by 1990, says British Steel. The plant produces 1.5 million tonnes of steel a year.

British Steel Corporation is considering the closure of its plant at Rotherham. The plant produces 1.5 million tonnes of steel a year.

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# Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Daville

## BBC 1

- 6.00 **Celestial AM**  
6.50 **Breakfast Time** with Frank Bough and Nick Ross. Weather at 6.55, 7.25, 7.55, 8.25, 8.55 and 9.15; regional news, weather and travel at 6.57, 7.27, 7.57 and 8.27; national and international news with Debbie Rio at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 7.20, 7.45 and 8.20; pop video news at 8.32; Lynn Faulds Wood's consumer report at 8.35; Glyn Worsnap's diary at 8.37. Plus the weekend's events previewed by Steve Blackwell, Glyn Christian's weekend shopping bargains and phone-in gardening advice.
- 9.20 **Celestial** 10.30 **Play School**, presented by Choe Ashcroft (10.50-11.00).
- 12.30 **News** with Michael Cline and Chris Lowe. The weather prospects come from Bill Goss. 12.57 **Regional News** (London and SE only). Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles.
- 1.00 **Pebble Mill** at One includes the story of how penguins grow in popularity and advice on how to look after them plus a recipe for Easter eggs. The guests include Norwegian actress Liv Ullmann, 1.45 **Chock-a-Block**. A See-Saw programme for the very young.
- 2.20 **Racing from Goodwood**. Julian Wilson introduces coverage of the Sporting Life Weekend Handicap Chase (2.35), and the Derby County Derby Handicap (3.10). The 3.45 and 4.00 races are on BBC 2. 3.25 **Celestial**, 3.48 **Regional News** (non-London).
- 3.50 **Play School**, presented by Ian Lauchlan (4.10). **The All New Poppy Show** (4.20). **Magical Mystery Tour** with part five of *The Magic Pudding* by Norman Lindsay. 4.35 **Secrets Outfit**. Johnny Balf is the chairman as a panel of young people try to guess guests' odd hobbies.
- 5.00 **The Secret Garden**. The final episode of the dramatization of Frances Hodgson Burnett's novel (1.00).
- 5.30 **Friday People**. Among this evening's guests are dress designer, Bruce Oldfield and former star of *Coronation Street* and *Coronation Street* who talk about their life after soap operas.
- 6.00 **News** with Sue Lawley and Nicholas Witchell. Weather.
- 6.35 **London Plus**.
- 7.00 **Wogan**. The guests include Joan Rivers. David Attenborough and legendary painter, Peter Paul Rubens. Two more songs for Europe hopefuls sung by Alvin Stardust and James Oliver.
- 7.40 **Odd One Out**. Six contestants have to discover which painting, piece of music or word is out of place.
- 8.10 **Stargate and Hurler**. The two policemen are at the scene when they investigate fatal "accidents" involving a group of actors (1.00).
- 9.00 **News** with Julia Somerville. Weather.
- 9.25 **Late Starter**. Part three of the drama serial about a retired don who discovers he is penniless after his wife leaves home having gambled away their savings. Tonight he takes a job as an assistant in a video shop.
- 10.15 **The Visit**. The Boy David trilogy. The first documentary of the series and young David is now aged ten, living with Ian Jackson and his wife in Rochester, Minnesota. (Celestial) (see Choice).
- 11.05 **Five Days**. The Earth Stood Still (1951) with Michael Renne and Patricia Neal. Science fiction thriller with Rennie in the role of Klatu, a visitor from another planet, who arrives on Earth to warn mankind of the peril to war. Directed by Robert Wise.
- 12.35 **Weather**.

## BBC 2

- 6.15 **Good Morning Britain**, presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. News with Gordon Homeycombe at 6.15, 6.30, 6.45, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00 and 9.30; sport at 6.30 and 9.30; consumer report at 7.15 and 8.00; pop video at 7.55; Jan Barret's postbag at 7.55; Jimmy Greaves's television highlights at 8.40. The guests include Cherie Currie and Christopher Lee.
- 9.25 **Thames news headlines** 9.30 **For Schools**. Butterflies and moths. 9.47 **The 1925 General Strike** 10.09 **Human** reproduction 10.26 **German** conversation 10.48 **How to** describe things. 11.05 **The work of the printer** 11.22 **Jan Needle** discusses books for children. 11.39 **China's trade** dealings with capitalist countries.
- 12.00 **Emma and Grandpa**. The final programme of the series and the two of them prepare for Christmas (1.12.10). **Rainbow**. Learning with puppets (Oracle) 12.30 **Understanding** the under 12s. The final programme in Anna Ford's series examines the problems of adolescence. **News at One** and weather. 1.20 **Thames news**. 1.30 **Film**: *The Girl Who Couldn't Quite* (1949) starring Bill Owen. Sentimental tale of a young girl who was unable to smile - to the disappointment of her family and bewilderment of the medical profession. Directed by Norman Lee.
- 3.00 **Gems**. Rag trade serial set in a design workshop in Covent Garden. 3.25 **Thames news** headlines. 3.30 **Sons and Daughters**.
- 4.00 **Rainbow**. A repeat of the programme shown at 12.10. 4.20 **Batman**. 4.25 **How Dare You!** The last in the slapstick comedy series (Oracle). 4.50 **Freebies**. The last programme of the series features the highlights of previous programmes.
- 5.15 **Blockbusters**.
- 5.45 **News**. 6.00 **The 6 O'Clock Show** with Michael Aspel.
- 7.00 **The Practice**. More dramas from the modern medical centre in the north of England (Oracle).
- 7.30 **Family Fortunes**. Game show presented by Max Bygraves.
- 8.00 **Hawaii Five-O**. Steve McGarrett continues his fight against crime in an episode entitled *Full Fatum Five*. Starring Jack Lord and James MacArthur (1.00).
- 9.00 **The Gentle Touch**. Det Insp Maggie Forbes has her work cut out to protect from the media the widow of a minor civil servant who was found dead in rather exotic circumstances (1.00).
- 10.00 **News** at Ten and weather followed by London news headlines.
- 10.30 **City of Fear** - A London Programme Special. John Taylor presents a programme about the reality of crime rather than the crime itself. Mr Taylor talks to Londoners, some of whom are victims of crime, and builds up a picture of the capital as a place where community life is threatened by crime.
- 11.30 **South of Watford**, presented by Ben Elton. Tonight, Mr Elton goes in search of London's floating population, a burgeoning species, who are attracted to the Thames and the capital's canals.
- 12.00 **Indoor Bowls**. Cric Original British Open. The semi-finals.
- 12.45 **Freeze Frame**. Phil Collins talks about his music at London's Town House recording studios.
- 1.10 **Night Thoughts**.



The Jacksons and David: BBC 1, 10.15

Eight thousand viewers, it is said, demanded that BBC TV should not let the recently deceased David Jackson and his wife, the actress, go. The *Boy David*, and *Marjorie's Quest*, given a second airing last night, and the night before. The pressure seemed superfluous. There was never any possibility that this unprecedented human document could be left suspended in mid-air. Mr. Wilcox and his director Alex McCall were bound to tell us (a) whether the family's efforts to adopt the Peruvian boy, in the face of apparently insuperable odds, ended in success or failure. Tonight's film *THE ADOPTION*, has

## CHOICE

not been seen before. It is in the nature of yet another interim report. Inevitably so, because David's teenage years still lie ahead of him, with all the new social traumas they could bring. Even if I am giving too much away when I say that Ian Jackson, Scott surgeon and David's prospective father, suffers a major setback in his efforts to build up the lad's life. But, for many viewers, I suspect the real drama tonight is the race against time, at the start of tonight's film, David is still an illegal alien in the US, liable to be deported at any time, and the Peruvian authorities are about to introduce laws that will rule out child adoptions. You will learn tonight whether David Lopez becomes David Jackson. In the

process, you will be most impressed at the way the *Boy David* trilogy has been made so spiritually uplifting yet so beguiling.

● **THE TOWER OF LONDON**, this week's *Just Another Day* documentary (BBC 2, 9.00pm) must be the only film about the historic place not taken as a glossy schoolboy joke about the Bloody Tower. It must be unique in other ways, too. Where else could we learn about national characteristics as revealed in public conveniences? Why were we not told earlier about the Tower garden's dislike of the pampered ravens, or why the global side of Hong Kong "rubbin" is not permitted to deposit any jettison on this sacrosanct northern bank of the Thames?

Peter Daville

## Radio 4

- On long wave 1 also VHF stereo.
- 5.55 **Shakespeare** 6.00 **News** with Weather. 6.10 **Farming** 6.25 **Prayer**.
- 6.30 **Today**, incl. 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 **News** 6.45 **Business** 7.00 **Weather** 7.05 **World** 7.10 **Leisure** 7.25 **Sport** 7.45 **Yesterday** in Parliament 8.50 **Today's Letters** 8.55 **Weather**; Travel.
- 9.00 **News**.
- 9.05 **Desert Island Discs**. The castaway is Colin Egan, *Prisoner*, film and novel (1.1).
- 9.45 **Feedback**. Robin Sanger asks listeners' comments.
- 10.00 **News**. International Assignment.
- 10.30 **Morning Show**. "The Human Comedy" An extract from the book by William Somerset Maugham.
- 10.45 **Daily Service** (New Every Morning) page 621.
- 11.00 **News**. The Countryside in Spring. With Wynford Vaughan-Thomas.
- 11.48 **Natural Selection**. Raffles and the Dead. With Peter Dinkley.
- 12.00 **News**. You and Yours. Patti Coddrell with news and advice for the day.
- 12.27 **Funny You Should Say**. That. Jeremy Nicholas selects items from a hundred years of British comedy, including 12.55 **Weather**.
- 1.00 **The World at One**. News. 1.40 **The Archers** 1.55 **Shipping**. 2.00 **News**. Women's Hour from Manchester. Staffordshire outdoors; and the fresh air of Blackpool.
- 3.00 **News**. The Publishing History of Troy Town by Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch. Last of three parts (1.1).
- 4.00 **John Peel**. A new series of music reports on the world of transport and travel.
- 4.40 **Story Time**. "Jennings in the Country" by John Galsworthy (1.1).
- 5.00 **Phil News** Magazine 5.50 **Good Weather**.
- 6.00 **The Six O'Clock News**; and **Financial Report**.
- 6.30 **In one ear**. Live comedy (1.1).

## Radio 3

- 6.55 **Weather** 7.00 **News**.
- 7.05 **Morning Concert**. Debussy's *Marche écossaise* (Amsterdam Concertgebouw/Hairig). 7.15 **News**. 7.20 **Concert**. A Piano Sonata in G major Op 25 No 3 (Crawson, piano; Toronto's Concerto Toronto).
- 8.00 **News**. 8.15 **Concert**. A Piano Sonata in G major Op 25 No 3 (Crawson, piano; Toronto's Concerto Toronto).
- 8.45 **Concert**. A Piano Sonata in G major Op 25 No 3 (Crawson, piano; Toronto's Concerto Toronto).
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